CYCLES
HIGH GRADE ENGLISH MAKES
From Rs. 125 to Rs. 350
For Full Particulars Apply
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
CHURCHGATE STREET, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN. 1913–19.] FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913 [CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL AND SYED ABDULLAH BREL

VOL. VIII NO. 262 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1920. TWO A

PRICES
Get our
HIGH GRADE EN
WELLIN
CYCLE & MO
CHURCHGATE

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE
SAILING TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON
CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be in possession of Pass Ports.

DATE	STEAMERS	TONS.
November		
5th "	"SYRIA"	6,683
13th "	"KASHMIR"	8,841
20th "	"KAISAR-I-HIND"	11,430
27th "	"DONGOLA"	8,056
5th December	"NARKUNDA"	16,118
11th "	"MALWA"	10,883
18th "	"KALYAN"	5,987
25th "	"MANTUA"	10,885

* Fully booked from China will not convey passengers from Bombay.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN. It is notified that there will be No special train across France for some considerable time to come.

Date about	Steamer	
1st Nov.	Linga	Karachi via Kathiawar Ports
5th "	Bamora	Karachi & P Gulf
5th "	Lhasa	Karachi direct
Feb.	Barala	Basreh direct

Terms and Rates of Freight and passage of P and O. and B. I. sailing may be arranged with.

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Yokohama Maru	B. Takiguchi.	4141	4th Nov,	14th Nov
*Sasaki Maru	M. Tomita.	6446	29th Oct	2nd Nov
Sado Maru	Kubo	3105	29th Nov.	30th Nov

*Arrives from New York and leaves for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras.

For freight and passage apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Saigon Maru	I. Ijichi	7th Nov.	17th Nov.
Burma Maru	I. Kobayashi	16th Nov.	20th Nov.
Kosodo Maru	..	22nd Nov.	27th Nov.

For Freight and Passages, etc., apply to:
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

Ladies Blouses Washed As. 6 to Re. 1
" " Cleaned Re. 1 to Rs. 2-8
Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.
High Class Cleaners & Launderers,
HAMAM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY. 2

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

S. S. LOYALTY
BOMBAY TO MARSELLES AND GENOA.
Next Approximate Sailing.
15TH NOVEMBER, 1920.
FARES:—

First Special.. ..	Rs. 800
(Boat, Promenade and Upper Decks)	
First Class "A".. ..	Rs. 750
First Class "B".. ..	" 700
Second Class	" 600

A reduction of 10 per cent. is made on three or more full fares for families.
No berth will be reserved without a payment of a deposit of Rs. 250.
The Steamer is provided with wireless telegraphy.
All cabins are fitted with electric lights and fans.
The Steamer carries a fully qualified surgeon and stewardesses.
There is no deck accommodation for servants of passengers.
For passages and full particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJI & CO.,
Agents.
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.,
Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 114. Tele.: JALANATH, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL... Rs. 10,00,0[illegible]/
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. [illegible]/
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 1,51,19,[illegible]/
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 8,50,000/
BRANCHES: London, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazaar, 80 Apollo Street, Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
Rangoon—Bassein.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Hathras.
Cawnpore—Chandausi.
London Office—9, Bishops gate, Cornhill London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/- Interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum secured amounts to Rs. 1 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 3 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
E. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,800,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£750,000
Reserve Fund	£1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Draft, payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE—Bank Street.
SUB-BRANCHES:
BYCULLA—Opposite Rani Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Road.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. [illegible] in the aggregate may be deposited [illegible] one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the [illegible] pay able to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest [illegible] four per cent. per [illegible] monthly balances not [illegible] Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules [illegible] obtained on application at the Bank.
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

HONGKONG & [illegible] BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in [illegible])
PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND... £1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ... $25,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9 Gracechurch Street E.C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: [illegible]
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	
Bangkok	Kobe	
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	
Calcutta	Lyons	
Canton	Malacca	
Colombo	Manila	
Foochow	Nagasaki	
Hankow	New York	
Harbin	Peking	
Hongkow	Penang	
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS [illegible] and interest allowed half-yearly on [illegible] Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,50,000 at [illegible] per cent. per annum provided the sum [illegible] amounts Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for [illegible] periods on terms which may be known on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal [illegible] centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANG business undertaken.
C. E. WILSON,
Agent.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD
(Incorporated in England.)
Head Office:—4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Baghdad Basrah, Basrah City, Amara, Billah, Mosul, and Bahrein.
Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid Up Capital £765, 242
Reserve Fund £220,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,197,468
BOMBAY BRANCH.
(Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.)
INTEREST allowed on Deposits Fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit at 4 per cent. per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans and Credits granted on approved Security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken.
Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
Securities received for Safe Custody and Interest and Dividends collected for clients.
L. F. TUCKER
Manager

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,85,017	8	2
Reserve Fund	15,69,858	4	5

Dividend of the rate of 12 per cent. per num has been declared, by the Bank in paid-up capital.
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad	Multan City
Bombay	(Sindh)	Montgomery
Calcutta	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Delhi	Jhelum City	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gojra	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Hapur	Ludhiana	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 2 per cent per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Draft and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to
SURCHAND KAPUR,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
BRANCH: Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,50,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	90,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest [illegible] on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE O 2½ PER CENT PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceedin Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by specia arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Re. 1 per half year
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year o for shorter periods at the rates of interes which can be [illegible] on application.
SAVINGS [illegible] accounts opened on application.
[illegible] ALLOW
Manager.

INSURANCE.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. Ltd.
ESTABLISHED 1896.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, [illegible], Amritsar, Lyallpur, Lucknow, Calcutta, Delhi, Bangalore, Rawalpindi, Karachi, Quetta.
[illegible] premia, [illegible] payment, female live [illegible] wanted all over India.
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager.

THE JUPITER GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
Subscribed Capital Rs. 1,50,00,000
Paid up Capital Rs. 23,74,790
Head Office: BOMBAY
FIRE MARINE
CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS
CHIEF AGENCIES:

AHMEDABAD	Laxmidas L. Saraya Special Representative
CALCUTTA	Andrew Yule & Co., Ltd.
KARACHI	Rameshwardas Banarsidas
MADRAS	W. H. Brady & Co., Ltd.
RANGOON	Tookersey Moolji & Co.
EAST AFRICA	Bombay Africa Trading Co., Ltd.

SWADESHI MOTHER OF PEARLS, BUTTONS AND ORNAMENTS.
Highly recommended by the Late Lokamanya Tilak and Mrs. Besant.
Manufactured by:—
THE VICTORIA COMMERCIAL AGENCY
Dacca (Bengal).
BOMBAY BRANCH:
Jariwalla Building,
Sandhurst Road, (Gelpitha), BOMBAY
8815

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	.. ..	Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds	..	Rs. 25,00,000
Annual income exceeds	..	Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.
Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.
ALLUM MERWANJEE & CO.,
Managers.

FIRST CLASS INDIAN MANUFACTURING & SELLING
THE BOMBAY LEATHER GO DEPOT.
253 A, GRANT ROAD, NEAR CHARNI ROAD JUNCTION.
Our KHAKI and LEATHER SUIT, CABIN, ATTACHE, BRIEF BELTING and CIGAR Cases, Hold-Alls, Belts, &c. are the e aze of the unrivalled finish and workmenship.
We alone supply Ladies' and Children's Shoe-Lasts.
Proprietors:—Tajuddin Goolam Hoosein & Co.
Managing Proprietor:—Tajuddin Ebrahim Chowgale, Late Manager

HEAD OFFICE
6-7, Clive Street, Calcutta.
NATIONAL INDIAN
INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.
Insure under An Endowment Policy
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premium.
The Contract pays you on the entry or previously death or
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT
For all particulars and forms apply to——
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager, Calcutta.
MART
Managing

NOW VERY FEW
OFFICE ROOMS
AND
LEFT GODO
TO BE LE
IN
GREAT WESTERN BUILDINGS,
APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Apply:
JETHMAL NARANDAS & C
ROOMS. No. 1–2

COAL.
We are registering orders for STEAM, SLACK and du other coals from JHARIA and RANEEGUNJ fields.
Intending purchasers should apply at once to the un immediately for rates.
Immediate supply can be arranged under public supply.
BALFOUR & Co.,
MINERAL DEPARTMENT,
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS,
10, Canning Street, CALCUTTA.
Tele. Address
"DILATE"

INSURANCE.
LIFE—FIRE—& MARINE.
MODERATE PREMIA.—LIBERAL CONDITIONS.
Claims settled immediately Numero testimonials.
WANTED: Agents
Apply to:—
THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
16, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1878.
No. 815, Hornby Road, opposite J. Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,32,000.
Investments in Government and Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of the Government of India of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to according to Indian Companies
Perfect Economy in manage supervision as to Rates, Mortality, tion and Valuation, is entrusted to an enced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for widows of subscribers to a Monthly from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction caste or creed. Rates of subscription are moderate, 80 per cent. Surrender Value cease the wife predeceased. Twelve grace if occupation is kept.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of
GAJANAN SADASHIV
Manager.

EDUCATIONAL.

...LMENTS for Commercial and Bank- Courses can be made at once for ...er re-opening DAVAR'S COLLEGE ...MMERCE, 80 Esplanade Road. 59...

...ITUATIONS VACANT.

...NTED—A COMPOUNDER. Apply to ...r. J. L. DESAI, Hira Baug, C. P. 5916

...NTED by an English Firm, a well ex...perienced SALESMAN for Metals and ...ra. Good salary and commission. ...Box No. 1302, Advt. Dept., "Bombay ...le." 5883

...NTED IMMEDIATELY—An experienc...d ENGINE DRIVER to take charge of ...t Stone Crude Oil Engine. Apply stat...inimum pay expected and experience to ...31, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 5569

...GANIZER WANTED.—Wanted at once ...man, experienced in volcanizing motor ...and tubes. Apply with certificates in ...to. The PETROL AND GENERAL ...SUPPLY CO., Tribhuwan Terraces, ...ton Road, Bombay. 5966

...NTED for Surat National College, ...PROFESSORS. Applications stating ...teaching experience to reach under- ...before 5th November; SECRETARIES, ...ya Kelawani Mandal, c/o Swadeshi ...r, Surat. 5891

...NTED for service in Coasting Steamers, ...II CLASS MARINE ENGINEERS, only ...sober and steady habits and with good ...ng experiences need apply for terms to ...s. R. E. COLLIN & Co., 7/10, Elphin- ...Circle, Fort, Bombay. 5932

...ANTED—Respectable and influential ...CHIEF AGENTS and SPECIAL RE...SENTATIVES for an Indian established ...Insurance Company for Central Provinces ...Bombay Presidency. Terms very liberal ...Box No. 1323, Advt. Dept., "Bombay ...nicle." 5949

...ANTED IMMEDIATELY for a Motor ...Car Company an experienced first class ...neer. Pay according to qualifications, ...y with full particulars stating age to ...AGING DIRECTOR, The Premier Mo- ...and Vehicle Co. Ltd., AMRITSAR. 5940

SITUATION WANTED

...ANTED—SERVICE by a Bohra gentle- ...man in any capacity, willing to go ...ad. Apply Box No. 1329 Advt. Dept. ...mbay Chronicle." 5963

...D.

...Complete ...

...thousand ...in a well established Agency Concern ...ding good profits:—Further particulars ...t security of the money invested and ...est to be settled by personal interview. ...ly to Box No. 1315, Advt. Dept., "Bom- ...Chronicle." 5915

FOR SALE.

...ADIES 18CT. GOLD LEVER WATCH ...with gold expanding bracelet, very neat ...tern, rare bargain. Apply Box No. 1309 ...t. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5971

...OR SALE—2 Gropper Printing Presses ...working by Hand and Power made by ...n Haddon and Co. Size 13in. by 9in. ...ply NAVAGIRE & Co., 6th Kumbharwada ...mbay 4. 5924

...ALIES METAL and SILVER CHAIN ...BAGS, beautiful designs and coloring ...e handsome presents. Apply Box No. ..., Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5900

...OR SALE—CLOCKS and TIME PIECES ...by Ansonia and other maker at whole- ...e rates. SUNDERDAS & CO., in Madan- ...ra, Lalchimney Mills, Lamington Road ...mbay. 5907

...UILDING LIME (slaked and unslaked) ...of Ahmednagar, delivered any station. ...ry moderate rates, Apply ABUBAKER ...AJI ESMAIL, 17-19, Kolsa Moholla, ...dhoni, 5844

...OR SALE—One Brand New "UNIVER- ...SAL GRINDER" with full equipment ...de by B. A. HJORTH & CO. of Sweden ...ice Rs. 2,000. One D. C. MOTOR (120 F. C ...volts. 10 B. H. P.), complete with starter, ...itchboard, etc. Price Rs. 2,000. Address: ...The BELGAUM MOTOR WORKS ...ANSPORT CO., Ansurker Street, Bel- ...um. 5855

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

...HIEF AGENTS for each province pay ... Rs. 300 to 500 with liberal commissions, ...UB-AGENTS in each district pay Rs. 100 ... 200 with handsome commissions, etc. ...RAVELLING CANVASSERS on pay Rs. 100 ...th travelling expences, etc. To sell soaps. ...Only able men should apply in English for ...rms to—

MANAGER,
UNIVERSAL SOAP MILLS, LIMITED.
Kapadvanj, Gujrat (India).

NOTICE.

...NADIAN MERCANTILE MARINE AND ...BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION ...COMPANY'S JOINT SERVICE, CAL- ...CUTTA TO HALIFAX, DIRECT TAK- ...ING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing about.
...adian Pioneer	5,500	20th November 1920

...or particulars of freight, etc., apply to ... MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., ...

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO MOTORISTS.

PLEASE register your cars before the 10th instant for the monthly Auction Sale on 14th November at 5 p.m. at MOTOR EMPORIUM LTD., "Tankerville", Gowalia Tank Road, Grant Road, Bombay.

MOTOR EMPORIUM LIMITED,
5931 Managing Agents.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS & BUILDERS.

FOR SALE.

SECONDHAND BUILDING MATERIALS.

FOR SALE—First class secondhand timber beams, posts, joists, planks, doors, windows, 2 steel girders, steel posts, trusses, C. I. Drain pipes, bricks, flooring tiles and marble slabs, etc. Can be seen at Messrs. RALLI BROTHERS' OFFICE, Fort, Bombay. Offers invited. 5939

THE BHARAT SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the STATUTORY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 9, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay on TUESDAY, the 2nd day of November, 1920, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) for the purpose of considering the Statutory Report and of transacting any business as required pursuant to Section 77 of the Indian Company's Act 1913.

Dated 6th day of October 1920.

By order of the Board,
PURSHOTAM GOVINDJI & Co.,
5501 Managing Agents

NOTICE.

THE LIGHTING of the Street Gas Lamps by Municipal Agency was begun yesterday. A good many of the lamps have been damaged by the strikers and others and it will be some time before the staff is adequately trained to clean and repair the lamps properly. In the meanwhile I would invite all citizens who are in possession of means of lighting lamps on the exterior of their premises to keep such lamps burning during the dark hours of a night in order to promote the convenience of the public and to facilitate the preservation of law and order. Many shopkeepers, hotel-keepers and Cinematograph proprietors, etc., as well as private citizens are already doing this and thereby earning the gratitude of their fellow citizens.

H. B. CLAYTON,
Ag. Municipal Commissioner.
Municipal Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 30th October 1920.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the ELECTORAL ROLL of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau for the Bombay Legislative Council and the Indian Legislative Assembly to be constituted under the Government of India Act, 1919, has been prepared and is published at the Office of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, Old Telephone Buildings, 19, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

A notice has been put up near the Roll specifying the time within which and the manner in which those desiring any revision or alteration of the Roll must make their representation. Persons requiring copies of the Roll should apply at once to the undersigned:—

J. K. MEHTA,
Secretary and Returning Officer,
The Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau.

Dated 1st November, 1920. 5736

WANTED

WANTED—3 experienced ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN on the temporary establishment on pay of Rs. 100—10—190. Good prospects of further promotion into a higher grade for really capable men. Apply at once—sending testimonials and specimen drawings—to

GOVERNMENT ARCHITECT,
P. W. D. Secretariat, Lahore.
5943

WANTED FOR RADHANPUR HIGH SCHOOL.

A GRADUATE on Rs. 60, rising to Rs. 70 in 2 years.

An UNDERGRADUATE on Rs. 45 rising to Rs. 55 in 2 years (inter passed).

A MATRIC, strong in Persian, on Rs. 40 rising to Rs. 50 in 2 years.

Selected candidates must join on 20th November, 1920.

DEWAN,
Radhanpur State.
Radhanpur, 27th October, 1920. 5958

NOTICE.

WANTED for employment as CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER of the Kutch State an M.D (London or Edinburgh) of at least five years' standing. Details settled by correspondence or interview. Apply with papers to

THE DIVAN OF KUTCH, BHUJ.

NOTICE

BANK OF BOMBAY.

ON MONDAY, the 1st November the SANDHURST ROAD BRANCH OFFICE will be REMOVED to the ground floor of Sheth Bhagwandas Narotamdas Kapol Nivas, at the junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads, opposite the Servants of India Society's Home.

R. A. DON,
Offg. Secy. and Treasurer.
Bombay, 28th October 1920. 5864

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for CONSTRUCTING eight Ice-shops at the A. C. Markets will be received up to 1 p.m. (B. T.) on FRIDAY, the 12th day of November, 1920.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc. will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

T. K. RODDAN, C.E.,
Ag. Executive Engineer.

Municipal Offices
Bombay, 1st November, 1920. 5968

NOTIFICATION.

WANTED—A trained practical TANNER for six months. He must know the latest methods of flaying, curing both wet and dry, and bark tanning of hides and must have no scruples of mixing with the Chamars and demonstrating to them all the processes in their villages. Pay up to Rs. 150 p. m. according to qualifications, with travelling and halting allowances according to State rules. Apply with copies of testimonials of training and practical experience to the undersigned on or before 30th November, 1920.

MANILAL B. NANAVATI
Director of Commerce and Industry, Baroda State.

Department of Commerce and Industry,
Baroda State
Baroda, dated October, 1920. 5942

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

UNDER Part III, Regulation 3 (1), of the Legislative Assembly Electoral Regulations the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Ibrahim Haroon Jaffer has withdrawn his candidature for the Bombay Central Division Mahomedan Constituency of the Indian Legislative Assembly.

In modification therefore of this office notice, dated 13th October, 1920, the name the candidates for the Bombay Central Division Mahomedan (Rural) Constituency of the Indian Legislative Assembly will appear in the voting paper in the following order:—

1. The Hon'ble Sardar Gulam Jilani Bijlikhan of Wai.
2. Cancelled.
3. Mr. Manwar Khan Kayam Khan.

F. G. PRATT,
Commissioner, C. D.,
and Returning Officer.
Poona, 27th October, 1920. 5903

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that NANALAL PARABHURAM, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell to my client the belowmentioned property free from all incumbrances.

All persons having or claiming to have any right, title, interest, property, claim or demand in, to, upon or in respect of the said property or any portion thereof by way of bequest, charge, easement, exchange, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, mortgage, maintenance, possession, sale, share, trust, wahiwat or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office in "Godaveri Building" at Andheri, District Thana, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed at the expiry of that period without reference to any such claim or claims, and the same, if any, will be deemed and considered to have been knowingly waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground known as "Shet Gopwir" and situate in the village of Malad in Taluka Salsette, District Thana, in the Registration Sub-district of Bandra, bearing assessment, rakam dhep phare 6, malak hissa tijai phare 4, as expressed in the language of the Khot's assessment books, and admeasuring 1820 square yards or thereabouts and being near the land known as "Ghanicha wada" and bounded on or towards the North by the land of Babaji Tukaram Bhandari, on or towards the East, South and West by the land of Malak Saheb (Proprietor) of the village of Malad.

Dated this 30th day of October, 1920.

GAJANAN SADASHIV PATIL, B.A., LL.B.
5962 Vakil High Court.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. CHINTAMAN BHASKER PANDIT, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell to our client the belowmentioned property. All persons having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof either by way of sale, gift, inheritance, trust, mortgage, lease lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 99, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Farzandari ground bearing New Survey No. 7902 belonging to Mr. S. De Esperance together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate, lying and being at 2nd Bhatwady Lane, Girgaum Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and twenty-three (123) square yards or there bouts and assessed by the Municipality under D Ward No. 388 and Street No. 20 and bonuded as follows:—that is to say on the East by a passage of the Oart, on the West by the Oart of Tribhewandas Bhaichand on the North by the property of Ganesh Ramji and on the South by the property of Janardhan Krishnaji.

Dated this 1st day of November, 1920.

MANTRI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys. 5972

LEGAL NOTICE

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HAJI ESSA HAJI USMAN, of Bombay Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undersigned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsover are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 18, Church Gate Street Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land containing an area of 984 square yards or thereabouts and situate on the North side of Reynolds Road being Plot No. 40 of the West Agripada Estate of the Board in the City and Island and Sub-registration district of Bombay and bounded on the East by Plot No. 42 of the said estate leased to Trustees of Bombay Scottish Education Society and the Secretary of State for India in Council, on the South by Reynolds Road on the West by Plot No. 38 leased to Abdul Kadar Haji Gulmohamed Esmail and on the North by land of the Board laid out as a service passage and which forms a portion of land bearing New Survey No. 3527 assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E Ward No. 4101 (5) Street No. 40.

Dated this 1st day of November, 1920.

SMETHAM BYRNE & Co.,
5973 Purchasers Attorneys.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO PROVISION MERCHANTS, HOTEL-KEEPERS, CONTRACTORS AND STEVEDORES.

The Auction Sale of Army and Navy Canteen.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 5th November 1920, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), in Alexandra Dock at Liquor Shed Warehouse the following surplus stock of Army and Navy Canteen Stores:—

194 cases shaggetti, 600 cases tripe, 188 cases baking, powder 470 cases marconi, 320 cases mixed herbs 320 cases assorted sumps, 550 case saddle paste, 298 cases lemonade, crystols 45 cases mixed fruit drops, 30 cases cigarettes, 100 metal polish, 150 cases ground pepper 327 cases stewed kidney, 95 cases herring roes, 352 cases curried fowl, 384 cases dental cream, 167 cases roast fowl, 73 cases batchelor buttons 37 cases seddlits, powder 229 cases crab, 200 cases carots and turnips.

A deposit of 50 per cent. requires at the time of sale.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

Auction Sale of very valuable bungalow, situated at Warden Road.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors for the parties concerned Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, 20th November, 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises the following very valuable Bungalow, belonging to Mr. Toolsidas Tejpal:—

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Government quit and ground rent land or ground situate, lying and being at Warden Road Mahaluxmi without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-district and Town and Island of Bombay with the bungalows, messuages, tenements, and houses standing thereon containing by admeasurement 6,491 square yards or thereabouts which piece of land aong with the other pieces of land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 18, Collector's New No. 11318, Old Survey No. 80, and New Survey No. 1-7093, and which messuages, bungalows, tenements and houses standing thereon are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes along with other tenements, under D Ward Nos. 3561, 3562, 35-63-65 and 3566 and Street Nos. 38-40, 42, 2 and 3, Warden Road and which piece or parcel of land is bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by an open passage and beyond that by the property of Madhawji Hariram, on or towards the West partly by the property of Vandrawandas Purshotamdas and partly by the property of Thakarsi Mulji, on or towards the North by the seashore and on or towards the South partly by the property of Vandrawandas Parshotumdas and partly by the Warden Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply Messrs. Payne and Co. Solicitors, at their Office, Mercantile Bank Building, Esplanade Road or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF JAVA SUGAR

Under the instruction from Messrs. Dinshaji Bhicaji Khan and Co. and on account and risk of Mr. Vadilal Purshotamdas of Khan Bazar, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 4th November 1920, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at Messrs. Dinshaji Bhicaji Khan and Co's Office at Katha Bazar, Mandvi the following:—

LOT I.

T T B B made in Java Bombay—251 bags of Java sugar s s "RAUCE".

LOT II.

R Khan Bombay made in Java—502 bags of Java sugar balance of the consignment of 1,004 bags arrived per s. s. "NAWAB."

The goods will be sold on delivery orders and the deposit of 25 per cent require at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 2nd November, 1920

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

Telephone No. 4989.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 250 BALES OLD MUTHIA COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 2nd November, 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Colaba in Messrs. Bruel and Co.'s Godown by their order and on account and risk of the concerned the following cotton:—

About 250 bales old Muthia Cotton.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay).

AUCTION SALE OF THE CHINA MILLS, LIMITED (IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION).

Notice is hereby given that Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, under instructions from N. P. Wadia, Esq., and Maraklal Gagalbhai, Esq., the Liquidators of the China Mills, Limited (in Voluntary Liquidation), will sell by Public Auction at their Sales Rooms, 21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 15th day of November, 1920, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, all and singular the lands, hereditaments and premises more particularly described hereunder together with all and singular the lands, hereditaments and premises more particularly described hereunder together with all and singular mill house and other building and edifices standing thereon, and the boilers, engines, spindles, machinery, tools, fixtures, implements, utensils and other mechanical things and appliances, etc., appertaining thereto.

For further information and particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made to the undersigned at their office No. 2-6, Forbes Street, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay, during office hours, or to the Auctioneers.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground admeasuring 24,450 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue with other premises under Old Nos. 94, 101 and 108, 121, 178 and 184, New Nos. B and C, and D/14230, 14234, 14243 and 14261, and H/14233, 14350 and 14381, New Survey Nos. 1E/2383, 1D, 1E, 1F, 1G and 1H/2443, Situate at Sewree, in Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, near the Oart, formerly known as Bhow Rassool's Oart and forming part of the garden land formerly known as Vizbhukhandas Atmaram's Oart and bounded on the East by the Sewree New Road, on or towards the West-North and South by the property of Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff being the remaining portion of the land known as Vizbhukhandas Atmaram's Oart.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Sewree in Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the vicinity of the land hereinabove firstly described and covered by fresh water admeasuring 5,000 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 94, 178 and 184 and New Nos. 2/14233, 14359 and 14381, and New Survey No. H/2383, and forming part of the said Bhow Rassool's Oart and bounded on the North and South by the other property of the said Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff, on the East partly by the property of the said Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff and partly by land also covered with water belonging to Hajee Jakeria and which said pieces of water when at a certain height meet and on the West by the land belonging to the Company hereinafter thirdly described.

THIRDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Sewree in Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the vicinity of the land hereinabove firstly and secondly described and admeasuring 1,475 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 94, 178 and 184 and New Nos. G/14233, 14359 and 14381, and New Survey No. 1F/2383 and forming part of the said Bhow Rassool's Oart and bounded on the North by other property of the said Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff, on the South partly by the property hereinbefore secondly described and partly by the property of the said Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff, on the East by the property hereinbefore secondly described and on the West by the Sewree Road.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, situate at Mahim Bazar Road (now called Caddel Road).

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. Auctioneers, will by order of Mr. Ghulam-husein Salemahomed Peermahomed and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser ... madashunker Harjiwan ... sell by P... Auction, on MONDAY, the 8th Novem... at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premi... undermentioned property.—

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Ttx tenure land or ground containing by admeasurement 12,581 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate lying and being at Mahim Bazaar Road, now called Caddel Road outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 244 and New No. 3918, Old Survey No. 2-218, and New Survey No. 3-1508, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under G. Ward No. 4835, 4836, and 4837 and Street Nos. 164, 165, and 166, and bounded on or towards the North party by the property of Hajee Jackeria Essa and partly by the property of Cashinath Mukund Agree, on or towards the South by a public passage on or towards the West by the said Mahim Bazaar Road, and on or towards the East by the property of D. Pereira and which premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the Vendor, at their Office 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay or to the Undersigned Auctioneers.

SALE OF 21 CASES ELECTRIC POROUS POTS.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & CO will on THURSDAY, the 4th November, 1920 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by public auction at their Sale Rooms the following:—

On account of the concerned.
21 cases each 10 dozen Electric Borous Pots.

SALE BY ORDER OF THE CONTROLLER (SALES), BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, by order of the Controller (Sales), Board of Industries and Munitions, sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd November, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Government Stores Depot, Hajee Bunder, Sewree, the following:—

Files, Saws, surface plates, steel joints, asbestos sheets and packings, spanners, screen angles, punches, bullock and horse blankets, tent parts such as robes and wall bags, mushroom anchoes, rinkus, 15 tons hoist length gear, 5 ton sinkers centrifugal pump, tee hings, etc.

On account and risk of Messrs. The Solem Hardware mart:—

150 R. S. Joints 15 x 12 x 6.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. J. C. Gammon.

A lot of steel wire scrape

On account and at the risk of T. Yakub (c/o Jafferbhoy Datoo).

A lot of battened doors battened window shutters, glazed windows glazed window frames and windows frames.

The goods can be inspected at the above Government Depot between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. daily before the sale.

Full particulars of the goods can be obtained of the Controller (Sales), at his office at New Customs House, Ballard Pier or of the Undersigned.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyer and the balance shall be paid and the goods removed within fourteen days from the day of sale. Other conditions will be declared at the time of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 3rd Nov. 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

In Government and G. I. P. Railway Liquors

NOTICE.

The Auction Sale of 502 bags Java sugar which was advertised to be held on MONDAY the 8th instant, will be now held on WEDNESDAY the 3rd instant.

Auction Sale of Government Clothing.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 2nd instant at 10 a.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the surplus textiles Sales Depot (Howard and Bullogh Mill) in the compound of Sir Shapurjee Bharucha Mills, Chinchpookly by order of the Assistant Controller Textiles Sales of the Indian Munition Board, a very great lot of Government clothing consisting of Blankets, Newcookhs, Mospuito netting, Puston colth, Pugree cloth, shoe shirts brushes a small lot of furniture and other miscellaneous articles.

The above goods can be seen at the place of auction.

Cash will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be removed at the same time.

AUCTION SALE OF 251 BAGS JAVA SUGAR.

TODAY TUESDAY, the 2nd inst. at 3-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs. A. Jaffer Mahomed and Co. at their shop at Khand Bazar and on account and at the risk of

Seth Dawood Moti.
Ex. s.s. "Havildar."
S B D Made in Java Ralli Bombay G T E.
251 Bags White Java Sugar.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 2nd November 1920.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPRESS

TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Two Thundering Vitagraph Serial
"THE MAN OF MIGHT"
You must see two concluding Chapters of this wonder Serial
and
"THE SCARLET RUNNER"
"THE LOST GIRL"
At the numerous request of our patrons we have the pleasure to announe an entirely New Copy of this magnificent production of the Famous Novel
"QUO VADIS?"
The height of the Screen Artistry. The Film that has broken all records.

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
BLANCHE SWEET
IN
"THE GIRL IN THE WEB"
A Girl, a private secretary, is accused of stealing the family jewels; of stealing another woman's husband; of stealing the baby girl of the other woman.
COMMENCING NEXT WEEK 6th Nov.
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
in
"THE ADVENTURER"
If this Two Reeler does not make you laugh, nothing will.

THE EXCELSIOR

To-day at 6-30 p.m.
"COMMUTERS"
Drama in 5 parts
"Around the Town"

THE EXCELSIOR

Commg. Sat. November, 3th 6-30
Twice Nightly 9-45
WELCOME RETURN VISIT OF
Mr. Richard Rowe
and Company.
In the most sonsational novel and entertaining show ever seen
KEILDERSON
Ventriloquist and Impersonator
MYSTIC MORA
In her bewildering and unique seance
SOMNASTIC DREAMS & VISIONS
Mora blind-folded will read and answer any question written by anyone and retained in their hands throughout the evening
KOKO
The Dainty Queen of Magic
Dr. Rowe in a new Act
NOW GAMBLERS WIN
All the secrets of cheating revealed
THE MEDERN DELILAH
Mora while in a cataliptic sensation
20 times her own weight
POPULAR PRICES BOOKING AT ROSE & Co.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay

TO-NIGHT

FRANK KEENAN

American greatest character actor in one of his greatest character Impersonations.

THE SILVER GIRL

in 5 reels.

A clean cut story of the west. The Hell Rim Basin of Navada-where men Delve deep into the bosom of mother earth Extracting her greatest Treasures.

PATHE GAZETTE.

Latest news of the world in picture

FRESH PAINT

A Pollard Comic

Comming our DEVALI Programme Commencing 6th Nov.

MADALSA

Time: 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. Daily

Matinee on Sat. and Bank Holiday at 5 p.m. and Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15 p.m.

POPULAR PRICES

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

THE DRAMA OF THE DESERT!

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers offer to their Patrons this Week a Photoplay of exquisite Grandeur, Originality and Force.

"SAHARA"

(7 Reels—7000 feet)

A story of Oriental Magnificence and Eastern Life, starring the pretty and Versatile LOUISE GLAUM, as the Parisienne Butterfly of "L'Opera Paris," transplanted on the Sandy Great Ocean of Africa.

"SAHARA"

is a Picture that at once appeals to one's fancy and one's emotions. Bred and reared in the lap of Luxury fondled as the pet of the pleasure—hunters of the Dancing Halls—She finds herself pinned to her canvas that in the dreary purohed camel—trodden plains of Egypt, with no one to talk to but her husband, with no one to interest, her but bearded Arabs. Then her Evil Genius crosses her path. She succumbs Victem to the glamour of Wealth and the whisperings of a smooth tongue. She despises and rejects the only one thing that riches cannot buy—LOVE! What happens? See

"SAHARA"

The great Monumental Picture of the Week.

A Comedy in the Programme.

To-Night 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15; (S. T.)

West-End Cinema

(New Churney Road.)

Fillis Great Circus

Location: Queen's Road, At Churney Road Station Overhead Bridge

To-Night! Entire New Show To-Night!!

Every item changed except The Great Tiger Act

our

GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

It considered even BETTER THAN THE FIRST.

The Great Cliquett Troupe

In their novel Cowboy scene and acrobatic Feats.

LA BELLE RITTORIA

The Graceful and Daring Trapeze Artist

HAJI ALI

Egyptian magican the most marveillous magican of modern Times both Scientist and medical authorities, thoroughly astonished at his wonderful swollowing Feats.

New Jockey Acts! New Horse Acts

"DANDY GEORGE"

Thrilling Div for life from a height of 60 ft Amusing Tricks by the Elephants!

Every Evening at 9-30 p. m.

Matinees SATURDAYS and SUNDAYS at 5 p.m. children half price to Matinees only.

Popular Prices.

Booking at Rose & Co., FORT,

NOTICE:—Motor Cars and other Vehicles may use the P. W. D. Road behind the Charni Road Station going via Sandhurst Bridge & Chowpatti Sea Face.

N B—Booked Boxes should be occupied early as possible as they cannot be kept open after 9-45 p. m.

YOUR EYE?

Does it troubles you If so, try L. H Seller's Natural Specific for Eye diseases. Cures Catarract, Glaucoma etc. without knife. Absolutely safe. Per bottle Rs. 3 and Rs from Bombay Agents: Thomson & Taylor, Esplanade Road. For particulars and proved testimonials apply to L. H. SELLER (D 11) SAMTA, BENGAL.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.

HOME OF CELEBRITIES.

Every day at 6-30 & 10 p. m.

Miss Olga Steffanovich

THE RUSSIAN CHAMPION DANCER.

Miss Olga Steffanovich will give a brilliant exhibition of Classic Dancing which will commence at 6-30 & 10 p. m.

Also a Remarkable Picture Drama Fox production in five parts

"The Melting Millions."

A PAJAMR INTRODUCTION is the means of the hero's meeting the heroine. Both are victims of a hold-up in the middle of the night and they make each others acquaintance in this fashion.

A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT!?

Prices: Rs. 1-8. Re. 1. As. 8 & 4. (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2.) (Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each)

(NO INCREASE IN PRICES)

A GREAT STAR—A GREAT THEME—A GREAT PICTURE!

The tremendously powerful Photoplay

"THE INNER VOICE"

(5 Reels—5,000 feet)

which Messrs. K. D. and Brothers are presenting to their Patrons this Week, at the

Globe Cinema

(Sandhurst Road,)

is absolutely the greatest Dramatic effort of that wonderfully powerful muscular Man ELMO LINCOLIY, starring in this Picture as the Hers!

"THE INNER VOICE"

is a beautiful Photoplay that deals with Love, Advanted and Revenge.

A Comedy in the Programme.

To-night: 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

NEXT WEEK

at earnest and special request

ALADIN

and the WONDERFUL LAMP.

The whole Film complete, at this same Picture House.

Bombay's popular picture rendezvons

The Cinema Majestic

Tram Terminus Girgaum.

presents

CARLE WILLIAMS

and

RUTH CLIFFORD

in

"The Black Gate"

a fascinating story full of mystery and love giving the popular stars unusual opportunities to display their abilities.

KNIGHTS and KNIGHTIES a side splitting comic | four shows daily at 5-15, 7; 8-45 and 10-30.

NEXT WEEK

A NORDISK Super production

THE CHOSEN FOR DIVALI HOLIDAY

A Prince of Bharat

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

To-Night at 9-30 p.m.

FOUR NIGHTS ONLY

F[illegible]STINCT PROGRAMMES.

[illegible] ALISBURY

with his

ENTIRE LONDON PRODUCTION

of

"THE QUAINTS"

"THE QUAINTS"

"THE QUAINTS"

Opening with an entirely New Programme to Bombay including the sparkling fantasy.

CHINA CHIMES.

Booking at Rose & Co: upto 6 p.m. after 7 p.m, at the theatre

S. A. S.

With apologies to the poet of "EXCELSIOR."

The shades of night were falling fast
As through an Indian village passed
A youth who bore 'mid doleful cries
A bottle with the strange device,
"S. A. S."

A forehead high, bright eyes beneath
Both confidence in mankind breathe
And like a silver clarion rung
The accents of a foreign tongue,
"S. A. S."

In homes forlorn he saw no light
Of household fires that once were bright
At every door he heard a moan
But one reply he gave each groan,
"S. A. S."

"Oh for a charm!" an old man said,
"Death hovers o'er my daughter's head,
For Fever's jaws are gaping wide."
To which the youthful voice replied,
"S. A. S."

"My child," the mother said, "do rest
Thy feverish head upon my breast."
The maiden while the youth did spy
And took the bottle with a sign,
"S. A. S."

"Beware, O child, thy withered frame!
Beware," said Doubt, "a wizard's game!
Or bid thy parents last good-night."
"Try," cried Faith from heaven's height,
"S. A. S."

At break of day all in a band
The elders of this fever-land
Out to temple for their prayer
Heard on their way the playful air,
"S. A. S."

A damsel by a rippling fount
Her garden fence did early mount
While in her hand she held, the dame,
The bottle with that loved name,
"S. A. S."

There with the golden beams of day
She mingled the music of her lay;
And still in climes both nigh and far
These words drop like a falling star,

SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC CURES ALL FEVERS.

SOLD ALL OVER INDIA.

Proprietors:—

MADON, SONS & Co.

CRAWFORD MARKET BOMBAY.

SILK SUITING CLOTH

For one suit at Rs. 12, 20, 28, and 40

LADIES' STOCKING

of Mercerised Silk at Rs. 21 per doz

KHAKI CYCLING HOSE

of cotton at Rs. 12 and 18 per doz

PLAIN BENARSI SARI

5 yds. × 44 ins.

of fine and Superior quality at Rs. 85

Shri Krishna & Co.,

Gal Ghat, BENARES CITY.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct 31.

The storm is still apparently near the centre of the Bay. It is not possible to determine its exact position or intensity. Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar Southeast Madras and local in Lower Burma, Mysore, Madras Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in Konkhan, South Hyderabad.

The principal amounts are:—Victoria Point one and half inches, Morgui Bassein and Diamond Island three ,Rangoon one, Mysore one and half, Calicut, Trivandrum and Madura one, Negapatam four.

Forecast:— Extension in Central Burma.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 1st November, 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—The sky is clear. Humidity is in excess at Delhi. Both day and night temperatures are higher than usual over the division.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect at Allahabad. Day temperature is higher than usual; night temperature is above normal at Agra, Mainpuri and Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Karachi and in defect at Jacobabad and Mount Abu. Day temperature is above normal in Rajputana; night temperature is above the average at Jaipur and Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—The sky is clear. The air is drier than usual except at Bhuj where humidity is in excess. Day temperature is above the average and night temperature is nearly normal at most stations.

The Central Provinces—Skies are generally clear and the air is drier than usual. Day temperature is above the average; night temperature is below normal at Nagpur and Chanda.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect at Ratnagiri and in excess at Karwar. Both day and night temperatures are nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—The sky is clear or only lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual in the north Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad and day temperature is above the average over that area.

General Remarks.—There has been nearly general rain in southeast Madras and Mysore and local rain in the Madras Deccan and Malabar. Bangalore reports 1.56in. and Trivandrum 1.22in. Day temperature continues to remain higher than usual to the north of the latitude of Bombay.

Forecast.—Local rain is likely over the southern half of the Peninsula.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 31st October 1920.

The storm is still apparently near the centre of the Bay. It is not possible to determine its exact position or intensity. Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar, southeast Madras and local in Lower Burma, Mysore and the Madras Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in the Konkan and south Hyderabad.

Principal amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Victoria Point one and a half inches; Mergui, Bassein and Diamond Island three; Rangoon one; Mysore one and a half; Madura one.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON MONDAY THE 1st NOV. 1920.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Rainfall: 8 hrs.	Past 24 hours	Total 1st June to date.	Depar. from n. ave.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	89.4	70.8	89	0		—2.88
Do ( )						
Jask	93.1	76.9	71	0.11		—0.02
Muskat	94.4	77.9	62	0		—0.34
Do. ( )	—	—	—	—		—
PUNJAB—						
Multan	96.7	65.1	62	0.20		—3.88
Rawalpindi	90.1	54.0	40	12.51		—0.78
Lahore	95.3	59.5	62	7.82		—7.61
Hissar	97.6	60.3	50	4.46		—6.76
Ambala	93.8	63.3	54	13.39		—11.60
Delhi	90.2	63.6	62	30.02		—3.48
UNITED PROVINCES.						
Agra	96.3	66.3	58	20.01		—3.76
Mainpuri	98.8	62.8	55	20.11		—3.99
Jhansi	94.0	62.0	57	10.00		—14.68
Cawnpore	94.4	61.7	67	20.06		—13.09
Allahabad	96.1	60.0	50	33.69		— 99
SIND & RAJPUTANA.						
Jacobabad	97.8	64.0	41	1.45		—0 77
Karachi	88.4	75.1	73	0.88		—0.86
Ajmer	96.0	57.0	48	29.46		+3.80
Jaipur	96.1	64.4	53	33.43		+7.03
Kotah	97.6	67.0	53	21.15		—3.48
Mount Abu	82.8	64.6	57	33.44		—33.81
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA West—						
Bhuj	93.9	63.1	78	10.40		—8.84
Dwarka	87.8	71.2	77	10.66		—3.00
Veraval	92.4	70.3	83	12 28		+1.61
Rajkot	97.4	62.4	51	10.44		—6.26
Bhavnagar Para	97.6	64.4	50	30.44		—6.7
Surat	97.0	67.1	58	27.14		—15.80
Ahmedabad	100.8	66.9	53	19.16		—8.47
Deesa	102.4	66.7	50	13.69		—9.15
Neemuch	98.1	66.6	19	27.66		+0.34
Indore	90.7	59.1	45	34.09		+5.39
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	87.8	57.8	54	30.76		—16.67
Saugor	92.2	63.8	23	36.49		—7.4
Hoshangabad	91.1	65.4	40	30.78		—18.01
Khandwa	95.2	[illegible]	40	33.51		—4.96
Akola	9.7	[illegible]	2	19.47		—18.16
Amraoti	95	[illegible]	42	18.72		—18.25
Nagpur	91	[illegible]	5	17.84		—17.26
Chanda	2	5	52	22.32		—20.19
Raipur	8	9	49	33.96		—13.1
KONKAN—						
Bombay	90.2	75.9	68	39.73		—39.46
Ratnagiri	87.1	77	80	57.51		—40.5
Marmagao	89	77.9	80	76.74		—16.29
Karwar	92	76.5	91	0.55	50.61	—34.7
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	93	68.4	38	9.26		—11.3
Ahmednagar	91.0	2	32	9.5		—10 1
Poona	89	9	53	23.84		—9.0
Sholapur	91	0	60	13.57		—13 8
Bijapur	87	74.1	70	0.05	13 04	—5.0
Belgaum	93.1	71.7	50		39 54	—4.5
Aurangabad	92	2	21		17 86	—17 2
Sholapur (Insp.)	92	74	44		13 5	—15 1
Hyderabad	94.2	71.2	81	0.01	44.97	—13
MADRAS & CEYLON						
Bangalore	90	2.2	84	0 87	11227	—3.3
Calicut	86	6 1	9	0 12	18.22	+10.54
Cochin	84	76	91	1	40.41	+3.1
Colombo	80.2	4.9	94	1.2	56 74	+4 6
MADRAS SEMI-DIST. SALABARI & SOUTH—						
Masulipatam	94.1	78.2	88	1.15	21.29	—3.72
Bellary	85	70 9	79	0.08	6.84	+0.61
Cuddapha	82	73.8	88	1.3	23.0	—0.61
Madras	88	5.6	65	0 8	15.46	—0 37
Bangalore	77	66.8	93	0.34	19 29	—6.11
Coimbatore	87	2 1.3	88			—5.1
Trichinopoly	90	73.4	92	0.84	18 2	+1.1
Negapat-	87.0	74.1	88	0.27	16.84	—4.61

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE

From 5th NOVEMBER

of Toys, Dolls, Perambulators, Leather Goods, Plated Wares, Cutlery, Jewellry, Silver Ware, Fance Goods, Presentation Articles, etc.,

25 % REDUCTION

All round.

Owner closing business in few weeks' time.

Splendid opportunity for the trade and the general public.

THE

ENGLISH TRADING CO.,

315, HORNBY ROAD, OPP. PHILLIPS & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRAND Opening Ceremony

SALE COMMENCING 28th October

Only for few days from 8 to 7 (S.T.)

15 to 20 % reduction even in this time of keen competition.

Huge stocks of cooking stoves of various types and all kinds of heating stoves on sale at reckbottom prices.

Don't loose this golden Opportunity or you will repent.

Upcountry orders with ¼ advance will be executed at Sale price.

BHARAT STOVE DEPOT

KELEWADI, Opp. Kandawadi,

GIRGAUM ROAD, BOMBAY.

Burnett Motor Tyres

MANUFACTURED BY

The Burnett Motor Tyre & Rubber Company

Trowbridge ENGLAND

GROOVED PATTERN.

These tyres are only constructed of those materials which have proved themselves to be best suited to their purpose; the greatest care is taken in selection, and all material used has to pass the most stringent tests before being approved for use.

PRICES MODERATE

DISTRIBUTING AGENTS

ESSOOFALLY MAHOMEDALLY & Co.

18, Bhusari Maholla

(Near Crawford Market) BOMBAY.

ZANGI Pen Rs. 6-4. Calendar Clip complete As. 8. Spare Calendar As. 4.

Zangi Dry Compressed Inklets per dozen Blue As. 2, Red, Green or Purple, As. 3.

You need ZANGI, the latest Improved Fountain Pen. Its large 14ct. gold nib with permanent iridium point and improved ZANGI feed ensure steady smooth and easy writing. Never leaks. Note: Order to-day V.P. on 7 days approval.

FACTORY SALES COMPANY, (18) Chandni Chowk, DELHI.

MELLIN'S FOOD

Untouched by hand

Prepared as directed, forms a perfect diet for Infants and Invalids.

MELLIN'S LACTO

Glycose Untouched By Hand

is Mellin's Food mixed with milk. Water only has to be added to prepare it for use.

MELLIN'S FOOD BISCUITS

For children after weaning.

Sample of Mellin's Food and Handbook for Mothers sent on receipt of 2 anna stamps by Messrs. LATHAM, ABERCROMBIE & CO., BOMBAY.

Mellin's Food, Ltd. (India Branch), London.

Women who suffer from **INDIGESTION**

Mother Seigel's Syrup has proved a friend to thousands upon thousands of women the world over, by relieving the sufferings to which they are specially liable. In tens of thousands of cases it

NEED

has banished the daily headache, languor, lassitude, biliousness, constipation, pains after eating, and other troubles arising from a disordered condition of the digestive organs—stomach, liver and bowels. If you suffer from any of these distressing ailments a short course of Mother Seigel's Syrup—from twenty to thirty drops, in a wineglass full of water—taken after meals, should prove its value in your case. Why not put it to the test?

MOTHER **SEIGEL'S SYRUP**

Your Baby's Welfare.

Your dearest wish is for Baby to be well and happy. Then you must pay particular attention to his food, for his welfare depends as much on that as on anything. The 'Allenburys' Foods are practically identical with mother's milk—Baby's natural food. Baby could have nothing purer or safer than

The 'Allenburys' Foods

Make Baby Happy and Strong.

MILK FOOD No. 1 - From birth to 3 months
MILK FOOD No. 2 - From 3 to 6 months
MALTED FOOD No. 3 From 6 months upwards

Obtainable of all Chemists

ALLEN & HANBURYS Ltd., London

Trade Mark

Hydrometers

Of all kinds, for heavy and light liquids, Mag Sich German or American make. Order at once to avoid disappointment.

DR. I. P. ENAD.

MANILAL MANSION.

Cumington Road, Bombay, No. 9

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Oct. 29th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's prices.
Oct.	16.18
Nov.	"
Dec.	15.84
Jan.	15.46
Feb.	"
Mar.	15.03
April	"
May	14.88
June	"
July	14.67
Aug.	"
Sept.	"

Prices taken at 10-15 a.m. nearest actual values.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Thursday, Oct. 28th.

THE BANK OF ENGLND for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

		£		£
Portal Bullion ..	..	121,900,000	Inc.	100,000
Public Deposits	..	16,400,000	ec.	100,000
Other do	..	120,600,000	Dec.	5,200,000
Gov. Securities	..	54,500,000	Inc	2,900,000
Other do.	..	74,100,000	Dec.	7,000,000
Notes and Gold	..	14,100,000	Dec.	400,000

The BANK RESERVE is 10% of the Liabilities.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Oct 28th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports		3 000
" Exports to Great Britain		8 000
" " to Continent		Mutilated.
Futures at New York Jan.		21 10
" " Mar.		20..
" " May		20.75
Tone:—Steady.		
Spot Cotton at New York		22 60
" " Orleans		21 00
Future at New Orleans Jan.		20.48
" " Mar.		20.10
Rio Coffee (No 7 quality)		7 7/8
Demand Bills		3.46 0/0
Silver Commercial Bars		68d.
U. S. Mined Refined		79½
Do. Foreign		

MONEY MARKET.

London, Oct. 28th.

Consols 2½%	45
Super Paper 5½%	41
Indian Stock—3½% Sterling Loans	64
Government securities 3 %	46½
On London at Paris ... French	54.05

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£16
Hongkong Bank	£117
National Bank	£38

WAR LOANS.

London Oct. 28th

5%ending Loan 43% 1925/45	£67 3/4
Victory Bonds 4%	£73½
War Loan 5½ 1929/47	X.D. £82 9/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Oct. 28th.

WHEAT.

Australian Quoted Afloat	121
Argentine Value	111/6

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferosepore usual Bold Oct.-Nov. Sellers	£32½
Rapeseed Yellow Cuzrat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship Oct.-Nov. Sellers	—
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawapore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Oct Nov	£30½
Tone of Rapeseed:—Firm.	
Linseed, Bombay as per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Oct.-Nov. Firmly held	£37½
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plata) Oct.-Nov. sellers	31½
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Nov.-Dec. Value	£13½
Turia Rapeseed.—Sept.-Oct. Sellers	£34

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£98
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£99½
Copper Braziers	£105
Yellow Metals	17
Hard Spelter	35
Corrugated Sheets	£39

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java, O. & F. Calcutta Nov.-Dec. Sellers	50
Fine White Java, O. & F. Bombay Nov.-Dec. Sellers	51/6
Fine White Java, O. & F. Karachi Nov.-Dec. Sellers	52
Tone:—Flat. Nothing doing.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Dec.-Jan.	1/8½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Nov.	1/4½
Tone:—Weak.	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Nov. 1.

Our market for ready cotton showed some improvement on Saturday last, and there was good inquiry by Japan Shippers who have bought about 5,000 Bs. of Oomras. There was also some inquiry for new crop contracts.

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Descriptions.	Super fine.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.
M.G. Bengal		210	215	150
M.G Sind-Punjab		250	215	190
M.G Oomra No. 3		285	240	
Central P. No. 1		360	315	
Do. No. 2		330	275	

RECEIPTS

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc, for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 30th Oct. 1920.

Cotton	1,700	Bales.
Wheat	1,505	Ovds.
Linseed	6,600	Bs
Rapeseed	778	"
Gingellyseed	672	"
Poppyseed	7	"
Groundnuts	4,079	"
Castorseed	1 873	"
Rice	249.000	"
Myrabolams	210	"
Cottonseed	1,682	"
Mowraseed	Nil	
Gram	236	"
Jowar	355	"
Masur	Nil	
Barley	450	"
Sairee	857	"
Goat	12.072	Tons.

METAL.

Issued rates for Brass and Copper. Daily Quotations Nov. 1st 1920.

	per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass	—3/4	82	0	0
Do.	—1	83	0	0
Do.	—1½	83	0	0
Do.	—1¾	83	0	0
Do.	—1½	87	8	0
Do.	—2	87	8	0

COPPER RATES.

Nov 1st 1920

	per Md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Soppe.	—3/4	79	0	0
Do.	—1	82	0	0
Do.	—1½	82	0	0
Do.	—1¾	84	8	0
Do.	—1½	84	0	0
Do.	—2	84	0	0

Japanese Copper Bars		25	0 0
Prachicka Jest		51	0 0
Copper English-Bars		38	0 0
Brass-Bars			

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds daily quotations Bears Sales.

Bombay, Nov 1st 1920. 6 p. m.

Seeds	Bazar Terms	Mail Delivery
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat White, Delhi Fine	59 0 0	8 15 0
" " Cawnpore	58 0 0	8 14 0
" Karachi Bansi	60 0 0	8 15 0
Rapeseed, Brown Small	14 8 0	14 0 0
" " Cawnpore	13 8 0	14 0 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	14 8 0	15 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	17 12 0	18 8 0
" " Fine	17 0 0	17 10 0
Rapeseed, White Gorai	55 0 0	19 8 0
" Gujrat No. 36	58 0 0	17 8 0
" Gujrat No. 40	78 0 0	16 0 0
" Black	72 0 0	15 0 0
Coriander, White	16 12 0	18 12 0
Rapeseed Red	66 0 0	17 8 0
Mowraseed	8 1 0	
Castor	59 0 0	10 12 0
Jaggery	53 0 0	
Cottonseeds	24 0 0	5 0 0
Forward	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat Hard	9 10 0	
Linseed (Raw)	18 8 0	

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Nov. 1.

REPORT.

Bar Gold ready Rs. 26/14.
Bar Silver ready, Rs. 119.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London, 1/7-3/8.
D. D. on London, 1/7-7/16.
3 M/st. D. A. 1/8¼.
D. D. on Paris Frc. 409.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 150.
60 D/st. D P Rs. 165.
American Cross rate, Dois. 3.45.
Paris Cross rate Frc. 54.40.
London Silver spot D., 52¼.
London Silver forward D. 52¼.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan, 77.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22, 99.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 70.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 93.
3½ per cent. Paper 51.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 62.
4 per cent. Port Trust short dated 64.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 62.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long-dated 62.
5 per cent. **Municipal Tansa 90.**
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91½ to 92½.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay, 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was steady on account of sundi speculators buying.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd. Advance 2600, By. Cotton 1050, By. Dyeing 2995, Century 1022/8, Cent. India 5250, Colaba Land 2600, Crescent 622/8; Currimbhoy 1272/8, David 1625, Fazulbhoy 1727/8 Finlay 1095 xd. Ind. Bleaching 206, Ind. Malwa 625, Kasturchand 1825, Kohinoor 3480 New Great 885, Pearls 1,115, Phoenix 935, Shapurji 395, Simplex 830, Swan 1090xd.; Swadeshi 4400.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 797/8, By. Burma 660, By. Burma N. L. 207/8 prf. Bt. Burma Petrol 17/4; By. Tramway 717/6; By. Steam 430, Bundi Cement 40/8, Ind. Cement 350, Katni Ord. 230, Kalyan Defd. 1150, New India Ins. par, Shivrajpur 37, Tata Ord. 127/8, Tata Defd. 627/8, Tata Hydro 920, Tata Oil 235, Tata Bank 23/8, Scindia 6 dis.

SHARE MARKET FORECAST.

The following forecast, appearing in the last issue of "Jyotirbhusan and Vyaparjotish," will be of great use and guidance.

The shares will generally remain steady upto the 3rd. The tone of the market, on the whole would be inclined towards rise, though no abnormal prices are likely to obtain.

The 4th, 5th, and the 6th are the days that would raise the prices. The 5th and the 6th particularly would witness extraordinary values. The 10th, being, the Laxi Punjana day in addition to being an auspicious day, the shares will be on the increase.

Big shares from 24th Oct. to 13th November would show rise upto Rs. 500. It is beyond doubt, that the rise in other shares will nearly correspond to that in the big shares.

The period between 4th to 13th November certainly favours high tone of the market.

MONTAGU'S SILVER REPORT.

The following is a weekly report of Messrs. Montagu and Co., London, September 30:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserves against its note issue is £121,568,615, an increase of £9,860 as compared with last week.

A fair amount of gold come into the market and was taken for America and India.

It is reported from New York that dollars 24,750,000 in gold has arrived at that city from London.

The Rhodesian gold output for August, 1920, amounted to 48,740 ounces, as compared with 46,208 ounces for July, 1920, and 49,261 ounces for August, 1919.

The important announcement appeared yesterday that the sale of reverse councils by the India Council is to cease. Since January the sales must have reached £55,000,000, so that the alteration of policy is of great moment. We understand that 400,000 tons of wheat are likely to be released for shipment, worth say £12,000,000. This is some set off against the removal of the artificial support to Indian exchange, but not really so material as it looks, as the payment may be spread over nine months.

The circular of the Gold Producers of Australia reports an average sale price for July of £5-13-11 as against £5-6-6 ruling in London. This might have arisen specially favourable days, but on the whole it indicates the excellence of the Eastern markets which happen to be close at hand.

The "Times" stated that some Soviet gold sold in Sweden contained deleterious alloys—bismuth, etc.,—which depreciated its value by 15 per cent.

SILVER.

The market has been fairly steady during the week, the American exchange having conduced to this result.

If the cessation of reverse India councils, to which we have already alluded, brings about sufficient fall in the Indian exchange, speculative sales of silver might be made by the Indian Bazaars, but at the time of writing the exchange has not been sufficiently defined, though some sentimental effect is already apparent.

Uncertainty as to the outcome of labour troubles here is bound to be reflected heavily in the American exchange, and this may prove a somewhat steadying influence upon the market. In the circumstances the outlook is rather obscure. Continental sales which have been on a fair scale are inclined to diminish. At a lower level of prices there would seem to be a prospect of some considerable China support.

We hear that Mexico's silver output during the calendar year of 1919 amounted to approximately 75,000,000 ounces of which 33,000,000 ounces were refined in Mexico, according to unofficial estimates received by the Department of Commerce. Of the 33,000,000 ounces of silver refined in Mexico it was said 3,000,000 ounces were retained in Mexico for coinage purposes, and the balance of 30,000,000 were practically all exported to the United States.

Under date July 17th the North China "Herald" reported that no individual was allowed to carry out of the Kueivang district more than £20 or £30 in silver. This enactment was in order to prevent the price of rice to be exploited to the detriment of the distressed poorer classes and incidentally shows how local conditions affect the demand for currency.

INDIAN CURRENCY RETURNS.

(In lacs of rupees.)

Notes in circulation—16125 Sept. 7; 15862 Sept. 15; 15634 Sept. 22.

Silver coin and bullion in India—5545 Sept 7; 5605 Sept. 15; 5650 Sept. 22.

Silver coin and bullion out of India— ..... Sept. 7; ..... Sept. 15; ..... Sept. 22.

Gold coin and bullion in India—3843 Sept. 7; 3766 Sept. 15; 3642 Sept. 22.

Gold coin and bullion out of India— ..... Sept. 7; ..... Sept. 15; ..... Sept. 22.

Securities (Indian Government)—4809 Sept. 7; 4714 Sept. 15, 4714 Sept. 22.

Securities (British Government)—1928 Sept. 7; 1777 Sept. 15; 1628 Sept. 22.

No rupees were coined during the week ending 22nd instant.

The stock in Shanghai on the 25th instant consisted of about 37,900,000 ounces in sycee, 25,000,000 dollars, as compared with about 34,650,000 ounces in sycee, 24,000,000 dollars and 890 bars of silver on the 18th instant.

The Shanghai exchange is quoted at 5s. 11d. the tael.

Quotations for Bar Silver p. oz. std.:—

Sept. 24—59.3/8d. cash, 59.1/2d. 2 mos.
Sept. 25—59.1/2d. cash, 59.3/4d. 2 mos.
Sept. 27—59.3/8d. cash, 59.1/4d. 2 mos.
Sept. 28—59.3/8d. cash, 59.1/8d. 2 mos.
Sept. 29—59.1/8d. cash, 58.7/8d. 2 mos.
Sept. 30—59.3/8d. cash, 59.1/8d. 2 mos.
Average—59.345d. cash, 59.271d. 2 mos.

Quotations for Bar Gold p. oz. fine:—

Sept. 24—117s. 9d.
Sept. 25— .....
Sept. 27—117s. 11d.
Sept. 28—117s. 11d.
Sept. 29—117s. 9d.
Sept. 30—118s. 4d.
Average—117s. 11.2d.

The silver quotations to-day for cash and forward delivery are respectively 1/2d. and 7/8d. below those fixed a week ago.

SMALL CAUSES COURT

DISPUTE OVER SHOVELS.

Hyderali Mulla Ebrahimji
v.
Hassonali Essofali.

The plaintiff is an oilcewalla and the defendants gave him an indent in June 1918 for 50 dozen shovels No. 3 of a certain size, to be ordered out from Japan. After the arrival of the goods in Bombay the defendants cleared them from the customs and paid moneys against the invoice price. The defendants afterwards found that the shovels were not No. 3 nor of the indent size, but were No. 2 and of a smaller size. The defendants called upon the plaintiff to take back the said shovels which he refused to do and sued to recover Rs. 720 being the balance of the account for goods indented by defendants including said shovels. The defendants thereafter filed a suit against the plaintiff to recover Rs. 2,000 alleging that they were entitled to reject the said shovels and to claim refund of moneys paid in respect of them. The defendant further contended that if the Court held that they had lost their right to reject the shovels, they could claim compensation or abatement in the price for differences. The plaintiff contended that the defendants had no right in law to claim abatement in price.

Mr. R. K. Dadachanji appeared for plaintiff.

Mr. K. K. Suntoke appeared for defendants.

His Honour the 3rd Judge Mr. S. F. Billimoria, gave judgment for the plaintiff for Rs. 770-15-0 and costs.

Against this decision defendants appealed to the Full Court, which granted a Rule Nisi for new trial. After hearing the arguments of the pleaders of both sides His Honour the Chief Judge, Mr. K. M. Jhaveri, gave the decision of the Full Court discharging the Rule with costs.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is as Prince's Dock sill.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER: Bombay Mean Time	HIGH WATER: Depth on Sill	LOW WATER: Day of Month	LOW WATER: Bombay Mean Time	LOW WATER: Depth on Sill
	Nov	h. m.	ft. in	Nov	h. m.	ft. in
Tues.	2	m 3 11	26 2	2	m 9 41	10 8
		3 23	26 7		9 20	17 4
Wed.	3	m 4 18	27 6	3	m 11 11	17 2
		4 40	25 0		11 40	18 6
Thu.	4	m 5 36	26 10	4	0 27	18 6
		6 9a	25 0			
Fri	5	m 0 1	0 7	5	0 49	20 6
		11 25	27 10			
Sat.	6	m 0 48	26 10	6	m 1 33	19 8
		1 87a	26 5		2 10a	17 1
Sun.	7	m 8 89	26 8	7	m 2 36	19 3
		9 32	27 4		3 2a	18 1
Mon	8	m 2 13	28 11	8	m 3 36	18 10
		2 1a	27 4			

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay 31st October 1920.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	..	29.819 inches.
Temperature of Air	..	82.5 degre.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	..	73.6 "
Dew Point	..	69.9 "
Relative humidity of Air	..	0.671
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	..	1.2 "
Maximum temperature of Air	..	91.2 "
Minimum do. do.	..	73 9 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		N NE, ENE N NW, NE.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	..	102 miles.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F, and to the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 1st Nov. 1920 was 30·061 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0·1 inch. for every 5 deg. according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-42 a.m., Standard Time the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 0·10 inch. for every 16 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS,

Nov. 1.

S S Kioto, Adams, Karachi.
S S Pundit, Clingan, Sourabaya.
S S Ula, Kinipple, Busreh.
S S Helios, Brandt, Mauritius.
S S Ormara, Dayge, Busreh.
S S Merkara, Manley London.

DEPARTURE.

Nov. 1.

S S Gablonz, Fabine, Trieste, etc.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday.

S S Canadian Pioneer, Robertson, Calcutta.
S S Grelrosa, Fisher Dunkirk.
S S Banka, Terniel, Rangoon.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer Shanuki Maru for kobe.
Steamer City of Baroda for Liverpool.

S S Kioto:—The steamer Kioto, 2,777 tons, Captain S. Adams, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi with ballast.

S S Pundit:—The Asiatic Coy's steamer Pundit, 3,199 tons, Captain J. Clingan, arrived in harbour yesterday from Sourabaya, with a cargo of sugar.

S S Ula:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Ula, 3,426 tons, Captain W. A. Kinipple, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with troops.

S S Heloo:—The steamer Helios, 860 tons, Captain S. Brandt, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius, with a cargo of sugar.

S S Ormara:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Ormara, 2,978 tons, Captain R. G. Dogge, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a cargo of dates and 1 passenger.

S S Merkara:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Merkara, 5195 tons, Captain H. Manley, arrived in harbour yesterday from London with a general cargo and 320 passengers.

S S Kablonz:—The Lloyd Triestino Coy.'s steamer Gablonz, 4,441 tons, Captain S. Fabine, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Trieste, etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Canadian Pioneer:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Canadian Pioneer, 3,548 tons, Captain M. H. Robertson, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta with same bottom cargo.

S S Grelrosa:—The M. A. Graham Coy.'s steamer Grelrosa, 1,700 tons, Captain A. Fisher, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Dunkirk with a general cargo.

S S Banka:—The E. D. Sassoon Coy.'s steamer Banka, 4,164 tons, Captain Terniel, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Rangoon with same bottom cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Monday, 1st Nov. 1920.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B Banka	.. Colombo	8-11	.. E D Sassoon & Co
D E			
B Sudbury	Calcutta	3-11	.. K N & Co
G Orur	.. N F	15-1	.. A I C N Co
B Nagpur	.. M Coan	1-1	.. A I P C S & Co
S Nilakal Maru	.. N F	N F	.. N Y K Isha
N Okura	Rangoon	N F	.. M M Co
O Kumard Hamil	Calicut	30-0	.. R E Collin & Co
L Egypt	.. N F	N F	.. M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Bahadurl	.. N F	N F	.. K N & Co
Kaveri	.. N F	N F	.. K N & Co
Ossiro	.. N F	N F	.. K N & Co
Poonal	.. N F	N F	.. K N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Itola	.. N F	1-1	.. M M & Co
2 Bitala	.. Bareh	N F	.. M M & Co
3 Khandala	.. N F	N F	.. M M & Co
10 Zamita	Rangoon	N F	.. M M & Co
13 Loyalty	.. Marseilles	N F	.. N Movar & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Gablonz	.. Trieste	1-1	.. Lloyd Triestino
2 Lowanda	.. N F	3-11	.. J Finlay Co
4 Garmula	.. N F	N F	.. M M & Co
6 Sirvana	.. Karachi	N F	.. M M & Co
7 Sutlej	.. London	6-11	.. M M Co
8 Seabird	.. London	1-11	.. M M & Co
9 Varsowa	.. N F	N F	.. M M & Co

Jetty End

11 Burutan	.. N F	2-1	.. Graham & Co
12 Rustom Bavan		2-1	.. T M & Co
10 E Westmann	.. Coast	2-1	.. Graham & Co
14 Warora	.. Basrah	30-10	.. M M & Co
12A Gredrosa	.. N F	1-11	.. Graham & Co
3 Rampura	.. Africa	6-11	.. M M
17 Dalhousie	.. Calcutta	1-11	.. Graham & Co
1 Arawadi	.. N F	N F	.. Graham & Co
17 La Plata	.. N F	N F	.. J F & Co

HARBOUR WALL

Abydos	.. N F	N F	.. I P & N Co
Brito Mart	.. N F	N F	.. K N & Co
Sandakan	.. N F	N F	.. K N & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK

Karapara	.. N F	3-10	.. M M & Co
Warburton	.. N F	N F	.. K N & Co

EXPORTS,

Nov. 1.

S S Syria for London:—19 bales goat skins, A. Abdoola & Co.; 102 cases sandlewood oil, Thos Cook & Sons; 3 cwt. ivory, K. R. Sourio & Sons; 753 bales, cotton, The Bombay & Co., Ltd.

S S Kashmir for London:—978 cwt. raisins, N. Manil I & Co.; 196 bales lamb skins, M. M. Tasher; 1 bales woollen carpets, The Asiatic Transitees; 50 cwt. fish maws, R. Dhunji & Co.

S S Kashmir for Antwarp:—55 bales, cotton B. Meyer & Co.; 4,000 cwt. linseed, Strauss & Co.; 440 bales cotton, E. Shinner & Co.

S S Kashmir for Middlesbrough, Ghint:—1,000 tons manganesesole, James Finlay & Co.; 3,000 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S City of Baroda for Liverpool:—51 bales wool raw, Tyson Lord & Co.; 4,000 cwt. myrobolams, C. C. Pelmuk; 2,021 cwt. myrobolams, S. G. Karmarker; 1,500 cwt. Seltzers, E. E. Campbell and Co.

S S Westerna for Dunkirk:—5,700 cwt. linseed, 2,000 cwt. rapeseed, Ralli Bros.; 6,000 cwt. linseed, Scindy & Co.

S S Lowland for Antwerp:—70 bales cotton, C. Doreal & Co.; 90 cwt. kurdisseed, Volkart Bros.

S S Lowlanda for Hamburg:—4 pots palmyra oil, Volkart Bros.

S S City of Marseilles for Philadelphia:—[illegible] manganesesore, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S S City of Marseilles for New York:—6,000 cwt. castorseed, Ralli Bros.; 4,000 cwt. castorseed, Volkart Bros.

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Specific guaranteed radical cure of Hydrocele Tumour Varicocele, Hernia Elephantiasis of any nature and duration by external use only. It is harmless, free from injurious ingredients and gaining reputation far and wide Rs. per Phial of oz. 1 lb Rs 30

European Medical Officer Tanjore, says: Patronising your specific for Elephantiasis etc. I found these really good and effective.

Mr. Maung Ba Tin, Rangoon, says:—Thanks. The Hernia specific did me much good. Please send 6 Phials more.

Mr. V. T. Stephen, Hyderabad (Sind) says: I thank you for 1 lb. Hydrocele specific which cured me radically.

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BATLIWALA'S (CURE-ALL) BALM—for all kinds of Pain, Strains, Headache, etc. As 9 each.

BATLIWALA'S (GENUINE) QUININE—Tablets one grain each in Bottles of hundred. Rs. 1-4 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS—for pale and anaemic people. An aphrodisiac Rs. 1-4 each.

BATLIWALA'S (DIARRHOEA MIX TURE—for dysentery and diarrhoea and for Cholera. Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S (GENUINE) QUININE Tablets two grains each. Rs. 1-12.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH POWDER As 4 each.

BATLIWALA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT for all kinds of itches, Dhobi, etc. As 6 each.

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ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Third day of the All-India Trade Union Congress, Empire Theatre, 11 a.m.

WESNESDAY, Nov. 3.

Annual General Meeting of the Swaraj Sabha, Bombay Branch, M. Goculdas Hall, Cavel, 6-30 p.m.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Mrs. Annie Besant's public lecture on "Co-operation" at the Excelsior Theatre, Fort, 6-15 p.m. (S.T.)

Second L.L.B. Exam. results to be declared at 12-30 at the University Hall.

THURSDAY, Oct. 4.

Mrs. Annie Besant's public lecture on "Non cooperation" at the Excelsior Theatre, Fort, 6-15 p.m. (S.T.)

MONDAY, Nov. 8.

University Examination Results—First L.L.B. 12-30 p.m. B.A. (Pass) Examination 12-45 p.m.

MRS. BESANT'S LECTURES.

Mrs. Annie Besant will deliver public lectures at 6-15 p.m. to-morrow and on Thuradsy at the Excelsior Theatre, Fort on "Cooperation" and "Non-cooperation" respectively.

BOMBAY DEVELOPMENT LOAN.

The Deputy Controller of Currency writes:—It is notified for public information, that out of the Bombay Development Loan proceeds, a sum of 275 lakhs has been paid to the Bombay City Improvement Trust.

CITY'S MORTALITY

The total mortality on the 29th October was 148 as against 140 on the corresponding day of last year and 135 on the corresponding day in 1918 Cholera, Plague and Small-pox registered no attacks and no deaths.

ARCHITECTURAL STUDENTS'. ASSOCIATION.

The sixth general meeting of the Architectural Students' Association will be held at the Sir J. J. School of Ara, Hornby Road, Fort, (near Crawford Market) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) in Thursday next, under the presidency of Prof. Robert W. Cable, when M.. Domini D'Silva will read a paper on "The value of Commercial Design".

POSTAL NOTICE.

With immediate effect, uninsured parcels will be accepted at the Parbhadevi and Vincent Road post offices between the hours of 11 a.m. to 3-30 p.m.

With effect from the 1st. November 1920 the delivery centres in the Jacob Circle post office delivery area will be abolished and three regular house-to-house deliveries will be made 1st at 8-30 a.m. 2nd at 10-30 a.m. and the 3rd at 4-30 a.m. daily, except on Sundays and Post Office Holidays when only one delivery at 10-30 a.m. will be made.

2. Registration Delivery will remain for the same hours as at present i.e. between 10 a.m. and 6 p.m.

A EUROPEAN DROWNED.

Yesterday at the Corner's Court Mr. A. R King, the Coroner, and a jury opened enquiries touching the death of a European who was found floating in the sea near Colaba. The evidence showed that when Lieut. O'Connell of the K. O. S. B. was returning to his bungalow from the mass at Colaba on Sunday he noticed a topie floating at the edge of the sea. A boy then called out to him that he saw a man there. Lieut. O'Connell then met Captain Rutherfield of the same regiment and they both accompened by other went to the rocks near a bungalow when they saw the body floating in the sea. The body was taken ashore and the Police were informed where upon Inspector Klien went to the spot and made enquiries. There was a pint of beer in each of the deceased's two pockets, a letter, some loose coins and also a bottle opener From the letter it appeared that the deceased was an ex-soldier, Chas, B. Lang, by name.

Further enquiries have been postponed.

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5364

A HOSPITAL SCANDAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall feel obliged to you if you will kindly publish the following shocking and disgraceful facts relating to a procedure prevailing in the Sir J. J. Hospital, in the columns of your esteemed paper.

On Saturday last at about 1 40 a.m., a friend of mine died at the J. J. Hospital, who was operated upon, by Dr. Dalal on Friday at 10 p.m. The gentleman was a young man of about 35 and was by qualifications an M.A., LL.B., and a Government Servant in the High Court of Bombay. His premature and sudden end was a great shock to us who had known nothing of his illness. Dr. Dalal was really very kind to the patient and had done all that he could to save the life of my lamented friend and so I must acknowledge my thanks to him for discharging his duties, but Sir, after the operation was performed and when Dr. Dalal left the hospital when the nurses saw the condition of the patient becoming more serious, they sent for the Assistant Surgeon on duty who did not care to visit the patient until the 3rd call was sent and that too in an indifferent manner. We are grateful to the nurses for taking care of the dying patient and themselves giving the injections which otherwise ought to have been done by the Assistant Surgeon in charge of the Hospital. When the patient died, only a few hours after the operation we were informed to remove the corpse and at about 3-30 a.m. about 30 men arrived at the Hospital among whom were respectable men of Bombay. There were Solicitors. Barristers. and other respectable gentlemen. Before we wanted to remove the corpse of that respectable gentleman, we had as a rule to secure a death certificate from the House Surgeon. But we were informed that it could not be obtained till 8-30 a m. next morning and that the corpse under such circumstances should be put in a room. We were all in deep mourning, were tired for the whole day work and being English mail day next morning many of us had to attend their offices in time. The Assistant Surgeon who was in charge of the Hospital, refused to issue the death certificate saying that he had no power in the matter. The only course for us was to wait till the House Surgeon—the High Lord of the Hospital woke up and took his tea. With others I objected to this scandalous procedure and was on the point of asking the Assistant Surgeon to wake up the Houe Surgeon but I was stopped from doing so by certain mourners on the spot. I then approached the Mukadam and any how he gave us permission to remove the corpse from the hospital and wait at the crematory till the death certificate was received. Two mourners waited for the certificate at the Hospital and others marched with the corpse to the crematorium where they had to keep waiting for full two hours or more till the certificate was issued. This was a case of death due to some abscess on which operation was performed by our popular surgeon, Dr. Dalal. What then, came in the way of the Assistant Surgeon to pass a certificate? If the House Surgeon cannot wake up after tiring work during the day, would it not be proper and just to give powers of signing the death certificates to any of his responsible assistants?

Sir, not only is this sufficient, but to add injury to the insult the menials in the hospital are so callous and shameless that they do not hesitate to ask for paltry sums of money for their *Chai, and Pan-Supari*. What a disgraceful demand before the mourning friends of a young man who dies with full hopes and aspirations? When this was the humiliating condition of the respectable and educated class, think of the agony of the illiterate mourners. The Surgeon General or whoever may be in charge of these hospital is bound, by virtue of his office to eradicate this sort of evils which is often complained of by those who have such bitter experiences of the authorities. There is no wrong for those who often say that, "It is better to die at home without an, treatment than to die in the Hospitals whose authorities, are so callous and apathetic to their patients." My remark does not apply a bit to those who discharge their duties well as I do appreciate and admire the treatment afforded to the patient by Dr. Dalal and the nurses. My remark is applicable to those only who deserve it. I appeal most respectfully to Sir George Lloyd in this matter, particularly as the question concerns a Government Servant. I request those who have this sort of experience to approach the Press so as to reveal the matter to the public.—Yours, etc.,

CHHAGANLAL P. NANAVATY.

Bombay Humanitarian League.

Bombay, Oct. 30.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

WIDENING OF MUNICIPAL FRANCHISE.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Monday, under the presidency of Mr. V. A. Dabholkar.

The Corporation considered the following letter from Mr. P. K. Karandiker and 41 others:—

"We, tenants paying Rs. 10 and more per mensem as rent, request the favour of moving Government to amend the Bombay Municipal Act so as to entitle tenants paying Rs. 10 and over as monthly rent for the Municipal franchise. Government has conceded this right to us for the elections of the Provincial Legislative Councils in the Reform Act. We have to submit this memorial to you as we understand that Government has expressed its desire to change the constitution of the Corporation on democratic lines and that you have responded to it by recommending the grant of the franchise for those tenants who pay a monthly rent of only Rs. 20 and over. Taking into consideration the vast number of tenants who paid less than Rs. 20 a month as rent, it will be only a very small section of the tenants' class who will be benefited by your recommendation, leaving the majority voiceless in the Municipal affairs."

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, moving that the letter be recorded, said the Corporation had carefully considered the question many times in the Committee and had come to the conclusion that for Municipal franchise the minimum monthly rent should be fixed at Rs. 20, and after having already replied to Government expressing that view it would be awkward to revive the question again.

The latter was recorded.

WILSON COLLEGE STUDENTS.

MR. GANDHI'S MESSAGE.

I understand that the Wilson College students are agitated with the question whether they should leave the College or not. I wish I could be of some help in enabling them to solve the question

If we may not receive education through the patronage or under the influence of those who have robbed us of our wealth, we may not receive it from a Government that has robbed us of our honour and has conclusively proved untrustworthy. This Government of ours has humiliated us through the black record in the Punjab. It i.e. the Imperial part of it has violated a solemn pledge given through the Prime Minister to India in general and to the Mussalmans in particular. And yet it not only shows no signs of repentance but even insolently seeks to defend its conduct both regarding the Khilafat and the Punjab. I hold it to be a sin to receive any favours through it and I have therefore no hesitation in saying that it is sinful for us to receive education in schools and colleges conducted by or through it. It is better to be without such education or even to suspend it till we have received redresses.

(Sd.) M. K. GANDHI.

MRS. BESANT AND CO-OPERATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I read in to-days Times of India that Mrs. Besant delivered a lecture at Allahabad before a large audience warning them of the disastrous consequences of non-cooperation. Her argument against the non-cooperation movement was that the British Government was a very strong one and had as ally another strong Government, that of Japan. I should not much have minded the warning had it not been based on the "slave psychology of prostration" before brute force irrespective of the justice of a cause and that it comes from Mrs. Besant, a fervent theosophist, and a student of comparative religion. In addition, I, as one of the Indians, have not yet forgotten the teaching of Mrs. Besant, given not long ago;—It is better to resist wrong and suffer for it, than meekly submit to it."

The Indian nation considered the question of the Punjab and Khilafat wrongs, in the special congress held at Calcutta last month, and decided that, as Indians could not force justice for the wrongs deliberately done to them by the mighty British Raj, being an unarmed nation, to resist them by non-violent non-cooperation. In other words India wishes to fight for justice by spiritual weapons of self discipline and self-suffering not by infliction of murders and massacress to which strong nations, influenced by material civilization are accustomed to resort.

Under these circumstances, what should be the duty of all patriotic leaders, and among them of Mr. Besant? There cannot be no doubt about the answer to the question are we lead to the struggle for freedom against bureaucratic autocracy in India, and Military distatorship in England, or are we to fight against the non-cooperation movement. Mrs. Besant as a theosophist and with her past career of championship of freedom against tyranny has hardly to decide at this juncture whether she should fight the non-cooperation movement on grounds of expediency based on fear of "might", or lead it on the ground of "right."

I thinik that every religion worth the name teaches us to follow "right" and "conscience" irrespective of the consequences, and not to take shelter beneath the name of "convenience" or "expediency" in order to "save the skin" at the expence of national honour and self respect. Mrs. Besant, I therefore implore, should join the non-cooperation movement and preach to the weak and poor Indian nation faith in "right" over "expendiency". When India places the doctrine of "Right" over that of Expendiency" the path of self-reliance, whatever cynics may say to contrary, will lead her to become a nation of Heroes as she once was.—Yours etc.

R. SUBBA RAYAN B. A.

Bombay Oct 30.

AT THE EXCELSIOR.

"THE QUAINTS."

The Denniston Players have gone and the Quaints' who vame here in February last, have returned. They are not here for any length of time, for, they are sailing for England on Saturday next. Last night they gave two performances—the first part of which was called wanted a smile', and the second part, 'In four cards and a joker'. A company of six jolly singers and dancers are in need of a seventh person to complete their party. A pierrot appears on the scene at that time—a lonely pierrot. This pierrot feels so sad, so sad, that he cannot smile again. Then the other people there try to bring a smile to his face by dancing, laughing, singing, etc. One of them tells him that he would smile were he to read Mr. Lloyd George's speeches. There are also references made about the worthlessness of the Indian Army, the indifferent *consomme* served at the Taj Mahal Hotel, etc., but all to no purpose. The pierrot does not smile. At last, after "The Kissing Dance" the priest smiles slowly slowly—until his mouth stretches from ear to ear.

The second part is really nothing but pure singing. The song that "Song" sings of "Mr. Moon" was delightful. The song of "cards" was most entertaining and ingenious in its wording. Mr. Salisbury, we might mention, took the part of the pierrot.

STUDENTS.

ASKED AO FOLLOWED ALIGARH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Oct. 30.

A meeting of Delhi students was held here this evening, Dr. Ansari presiding. The President gave an account of the situation at Aligarh and exhorted students to follow the example set by the fellow-students at Aligarh. Mr. Gidwani, Principal, Ramja College, Delhi, speaking on National Education, pointed out that in exhorting students to come out from schools and colleges they were being asked to sacrifice their education and their careers to uphold the honour of their country which was engaged in a moral war with the established Government.

Professor Sharp, of St. Stephan's College, Delhi, though not in favour of absolute Non-cooperation was entirely in agreement with the lecturer on the necessity of nationalising educational institutions.

Principal Thadam of Hindu College, Delhi, doubted if the time of trial had yet come He exhorted students to be prudent come He exhorted students to be prudent and not take hasty steps without searching their hearts.

Mr. Asaf Ali, next addressing at length, spoke of his achievement in the local Anglo-Arabic High School where students had that day given an ultimatum to the authorities.

The meeting terminated with a speech from Mr. Shankerlal and an informal conference of students was announced for to-morrow afternoon, where Principal Gidwani, Mr Asaf Ali and others will be present.

NOTICE SERVED ON MR. MAHOMED ALI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALIGARH, Oct 30.

The Honorary Secretary, Aligarh College, wires:—Mr. Mohammed Ali has burst open some of the rooms in the College Buildings and has started making formal admissions to his National University. The Honorary Secretary with full concurrence of the Syndicate has issued a notice to Mr. Mahomed Ali, asking him to vacate the college boundaries.

CALCUTTA MADRASSAH COLLEGE BOYCOTT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 1.

The situation regarding the boycott of the Calcutta Madrassah College remains unchanged. A public meeting was held on Saturday in which, it was decided to establish a new Madrassah College, independent of Government control. A suggestion was also made that the existing Madrassah should be brought under National control. The Principal has, however, received several letters from parents and guardians of the boys, expressing their desire that their children should return to the school as soon as it is re-opened.

PRINCIPAL GIDWANI'S RESIGNATION

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Oct. 30.

In pursuance of Non-cooperation, Principal Gidwani of Ramja's College, Delhi, has resigned his post. He now joins the National University to be started at Allahabad on first November 1920.

The Central Provinces Legislative Council elections of non-Mahamadan and Mahamadan urban and rural constituencies will take place on 19th November next.

NOTICE SERVED ON MR. MOHAMED AL

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALIGARH, Oct. 30.

The Honorary Secreary has served on Mr. Mohammed Ali a formal noice to quit by 4 p.m, but no reply has yet been received. A large number of old boys are staying to help the College authorities and trying to persuade the oys to leave.

The Syndicate meet again to decide their course of action..

D. A. V. COLLEGE STUDENTS DEMAND DISAFFILIATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Oct. 30.

A meeting of some 300 resident students of D. A. V. College, Lahore, was held in Gol Bagh yesterday when the following resolution was passed by a overwhelming majority:—Resolved that we students of the D. A. V. College beg the Managing Committee, Principal, and professors to either falsify the programme of Mahatma Gandhi or disaffiliate the College from the Government University and further that we shall remain on strike till the decision.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

RESULTS OF FINAL M. B. B. S. EXAMINATION OCT. 1920

117 students sat for the Final M.B.B.S. examination of the Bombay University. The following are the numbers of the students who have passed the examination:—

Passed the whole Examination (Class II)—

Nos. 3 5 7 8 9 11 16 23 27 28 29 31 32 36 39 45 47 52 59 62 63 64 67 71 72 76 78 84 86 87 88 89 90 107 111 and 113.

Passed the whole Examination (Not Classed)—

Nos.—93 94 95 116 and 117.

Passed in all subjects except one—

Nos.—6 12 24 44 55 56 57 and 75.

Passed in Part I—

Nos. 12 34 38 44 50 51 57 58 and 74.

Passed in Part II—

Nos. 2 4 6 19 24 37 42 55 56 75 and 114.

BOMBAY STRIKES.

NO IMPROVEMENT.

MILKMEN AND MILK-DRAWERS "DOWN TOOLS."

Besides the four old strikes which continued without any change, Bombay had to chronicle a new strike yesterday. About two thousand milkmen and milk-drawers employed by buhalo stable keepers also went on strike on Sunday, their demands being the same as those of other strikes viz.:—a living wage and better conditions of service. The milkmen used to take milk from stables to dairies and houses of individual customers. Owing to this unexpected strike many dairies and families were put to great difficulties in obtaining their usual supply of milk.

NATIVE MERCHANTS' PROTEST.

At a public meeting held on Sunday under the auspices of the Bombay Native Piece-goods Merchants' Association, under the auspices of the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Rawji, the following resolution was carried unanimously:

"This public meeting of the citizens and merchants of Bombay is of emphatic opinion that the public in general and the merchants in particular have to undergo great hardships and even pecuniary loss on account of the postal and telegraphic strike, and further it feels that if this sort of things be allowed continue the situation would be still serious and grave and so it resolves to send a message to His Excellency the Viceroy kindly to immediately start negotiations with the Director General of Post and Telegraphs in such a way that the present grave situation would soon come to an end.

"This meeting is afraid of a tremendous and huge loss in the mercantile business of the city of Bombay, if the proper steps will not be taken in time, in this matter, as the temporary arrangements afforded by the postal authorities are proved to be the least satisfactory to the public.

"This meeting authorises its President to forward this resolution telegraphically to His Excellency the Viceroy."

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

APPROVE TRAMWAY COMPANY'S ACTION

At the meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation held yesterday, the Municipal Commissioner obtained priority of consideration for a letter received by him from the Acting Manager of the Tramway Company, regarding the strike of their employees. In his forwarding letter the Commissioner stated:

"I have the honour to forward herewith a letter from the Acting Manager, Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., No. 12726-20 of 18th October 1920, regarding the strike of a section of the employees of the Company and the measures taken by the Authorities to maintain the tramway service. It is a matter for congratulation that as the exertion of the management a satisfactory service has been maintained in spite of the strike. and I am sure the measures taken by them will meet with the approval of the Corporation. I request that this matter may be placed before the Corporation as urgent business."

AG. MANAGER'S LETTER.

The following is the letter to the Commissioner from the Acting Manager, Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ld., dated the 18th October 1920:—

"I have the honour to request you to bring the following facts to the notice of the Corporation:—A section of the employees of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company formulated the following demands at their meeting held on the 1st instant:—1. Drivers and Conductors should start on Rs. 40 per month. 2. They should receive Rs. 50 per month in the second year and Rs. 60 in the third year. 3. War allowance should be on the same basis as is granted to the Mill employees in the Cotton Mills in Bombay and with retrospective effect from January 1920. 4. Bonus to be paid in the month of March instead of June. 5. Privilege leave should be allowed for 40 days in a year. 6. Not to be prosecuted for cheating. To these demands the Management could not accede for reasons set out in the statement already communicated to the press (copy attached) which shows that wages and conditions of service were very materially improved in January 1920, and that absenteeism is practised on a large scale. As an inducement to regular attendance the Management have increased the monthly bonus for regular attendance and good behavious from Re. 1 to Rs. 5 per month. It is, therefore, open to the employees of the Company largely to increase their earnings by regular attendance. This notwithstanding a large number of men struck work on the 7th instant and others have been intimidated from remaining at work through organised and systematic hooliganism.

"In order to save inconvenience to the public, the management have strained every nerve to maintain the service, recognising the serious hardship an interruption of the service entails on the public and are able to maintain an 80 per cent. of the service between the hours of 7 a.m. and 7 p.m. It is, however, temporarily impossible to issue transfer tickets owing to the complexity of the arrangement and the necessity of instructing the Conductors in it. The transfer system service has therefore been temporarily suspended, but will be restored at the earliest possible moment. We are also obliged to suspend the Dadar-Victoria Gardens and Jacob Circle-Null Bazar services owing to the organised hooliganism. I attach a copy of the statement published in the last Saturday's paper. We trust under the above circumstances we will have the support of the Corporation and our action will meet with their approval."

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji moved that the letter be forwarded to the Tramways Committee for early report.

Mr. N. M. Joshi said one month had been allowed to elapse without anything being done by the Corporation and he thought it was their duty to enquire into the causes of the strike and bring about a settlement.

DR. SUKHIA'S AMENDMENT.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia moved an amendment that the letter be recorded and that the Commissioner be requested to inform the Tramway Co. that the Corporation approve of the action taken by the Company.

Dr. Sukhia criticised the attitude of the leaders and other members of the public who, he said, sympathised with and, instigated the strikers.

Mr. S. C. Dhondy, seconding the amendment, said, of course, the tramway service was not quite satisfactory but the way the Company had behaved was entirely satisfactory.

The Hon. Mr. Pheroze Sethna and Mr. P. J. Murzban supported the amendment.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas was in favour of the original proposition He said it was a very serious question, which they ought to consider with a sense of fairness and not dispose of it summarily.

Dr. Jehangir Curseji supported the amendment.

The Commissioner said if they referred the letter to the Tramways Committee their conclusions would be purely of an academic interest. He did not wish to go into the merits of the case but he thought they would all agree that the Company had done their best to save the public from inconvenience as far as possible. By writing the letter to the Corporation the Company merely sought to free themselves from any liability under their contract, and all the Corporation could do was to record the letter.

On being put to the vote Dr. Sukhia's amendment was carried.

(ESTABLISHED 1882)

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JHANSI RAILWAY STRIKE.

WORKMEN'S UNION TO BE FORMED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

JHANSI, Oct. 30.

The strikers of the G. I. P. Railway have resolved to continue the strike till their demands have been conceded, to collect more funds, and to approach the Agent of the Railway through their representatives.

JHANSI, Oct. 31.

A Jhansi correspondent wires:—

A public meeting to express sympathy with the railwaymen on strike was attended by over 8,000 people. Mr. Dhulikar in a speech said that the blame for the strike lay with the railway authorities, as before striking the men had exhausted every other means of obtaining redress of their grievances. Mr. Dhulikar appealed to the public of Jhansi to help the strikers and proposed the formation of a permanent organisation to be called the Indian Workmen's Union to safeguard the interest of the workers.

Other speakers approved this proposal, which was agreed to unanimously and the Union was formed with an influential body of office-bearers.

It is expected that funds for the strikers will be raised in the city.

The Agent of the G. I. P. Railway has been communicated with.

PATHAN HIRELINGS.

A VICTIM'S COMPLAINT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir I shall be deeply grateful if you will spare a little space in the columns of your widely read public-spirited organ.

I am one of those who was mercilessly molested and seriously hurt in the promiscuous cudgelling by the mercenary Pathans of the Tramway Company near Victoria Garden on the 23rd evening. I was returning from a mass meeting held in honour of the world champion—Colonel Wedgewood, M. P; and for no provocation on my part, I fell a prey to the wild attack the said ruffians. If tribunes like Baptista were to sue the Tramway Company on behalf of several sufferers for the grave bodily hurts, which have made me poor as I am, incapacitated for work, I will be the first man to appear before the Court to tell my sad tale. Yours etc.

SUFFERER.

Oct 27.

SWARAJYA SABHA.

(ALL INDIA HOME RULE LEAGUE.)

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay Branch of the Sabha will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd November, 1920, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the MORARJI GOKULDAS HALL, Cavel, when the annual report and the audited statement of accounts will be presented for adoption and the election of the Managing Committee and the office-bearers will take place. All members are requested to attend.

Owing to postal strike we have not been able to send separate notices to individual members. Copies of the Report and the Statement of Accounts are available and the members are requested to get them from the office of the Sabha during office hours.

UMAR SOBANI,
S. G. BANKER,
Jt. Hon. Secretaries.

365-9, Masjid Bunder Road, Mandvi,
Bombay, 26th October, 1920.

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The speaker will answer all pertinent questions at the end of the Lectures.

All are cordially invited to attend.

KANJI DWARKADAS,
S. V. MULGAOKER,
Hon. Secretaries,
NATIONAL HOME RULE LEAGUE.

2nd November, 1920.

Notice to Correspondents

All communications intended for publication in "The Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing Ms. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only and to be as brief and concise as possible. A short letter stands a better chance of publication than a long one.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose, nor can he enter into any discussion regarding any correspondence.

Business communications of every kind (regarding subscription, advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the Manager and not to the Editor.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, November 2, 1920.

DEATH TO ENTHUSIASM.

In the belfry of a village church in Cambridgeshire there hang two eighteenth century church bells with this inscription: "Prosperity to the Established Church and no encouragement to enthusiasm." If for the word "church" in this inscription we substitute the word "order," we have the motto of the British Government in recent years. It is the misfortune of Oriental peoples in relation to that Government, that they cannot live without the motive force which it condemns—enthusiasm; and it is the misfortune of England that she knows so little of their frame of mind that she omits even to feign an interest in things which move them. The Turkish Empire, so long as it remained lethargic and to all appearance moribund, was treated with some measure of consideration by our rulers, as part of the established order but the moment it became the vessel of enthusiasm it was outlawed. It made no difference that the enthusiasm of the Turkish people happened to be for things associated with the name of England. It was reprehended and, when found to be irrepressible, drove England into unison with other Powers who were resolved to silence it for ever. We must admit that it was not a dutiful enthusiasm. The young Turks were not prepared to take command from England; they claimed her help because their aim was liberty and progress, of which she had professed herself to be the champion in the world. They had their own ideals, which were Islamic and so opposed to the established order. They had learnt to think of England as a friend to Muslim progress. It took them long to realise that England, while prepared to tolerate their ideals as ideals, was much averse to their translation into practice. Humanitarian talk is part of the established order, but any genuine movement of humanity upsets it. It is the fashion now to say that the young Turks did nothing for the Turkish people. It would be little wonder if they had done nothing, considering that only six years were allowed to them for reformation, and that those six years were almost ceaseless war. But they did much; and that it was which hastened the catastrophe by rousing the cupidity of neighbouring Powers, who thought the long-watched prey was going to escape them.

It is said that the Turks have never made a road worth speaking of. The young Turks made a system of good roads in Macedonia; but no sooner were they finished than the Balkan War broke out and all the Turkish public works in Macedonia passed to the Bulgars and the Greeks, the very people who declare the Turks incapable of public works. Good modern roads were made around the capital and were going to be made throughout the Empire; but nearly all those works to-day are lost to Turkey. It has been said that the great mistake of the Turkish reformers was in making their improvements first in regions under notice of the Powers. Sultan Abdul Hamid was wiser in his generation, when he cultivated in such regions an appearance of extreme decrepitude. However that may be, the young Turks did take Thrace and Macedonia, Constantinople and the Smyrna district first, with the result that nearly all the excellent work which they accomplished has gone to benefit their enemies. The railway system of the Turkish Empire grew apace in the six years between the Revolution and the European War. In sanitation too the New Turk Government made giant strides. The municipality of Stamboul, controlled by Muslims under their rule, became a model to the neighbouring municipalities of Ghalata and Pera, in which Greeks with extra-territorial rights predominate. All food offered for sale had passed a strict inspection, in accordance with the Muslim practice of old days; and the confections sold by street hawkers were as wholesome as the wares of any fashionable pastrycook, kept in clean vessels and protected from the dust and flies. And the people took a pride in these arrangements. In the realm of law and justice there were many changes for the better; the pressing burdens of the poorer classes were removed; and a new sort of judge was appointed to go round the villages in order to dissuade poor disputants from going to law! He was well-paid, and it was known that any body offering him money would be punished summarily. Everything was done to stop corruption in the public service, and it was stopped in connection with the higher posts. Inspectors, having power to dismiss even a Provincial Governor, watched the various departments and travelled through the vilayets, examining accounts and hearing charges. All these reforms made malcontents of those who had been used to live on the abuses of the old regime; but they were supported strongly by the *ulema*, and roused immense enthusiasm in the people.

The Committee ramified throughout the empire, having a lodge in every market-town; and every lodge became a centre of an educative movement, the members delivering lectures, and even giving lessons gratis to the poorer sort. Hundreds of schools on modern lines sprang up, and students flocked to them; but still from every province came the cry for schools. It must not be supposed that education was then unknown in Turkey. There was an ancient and complete system of public education—primary and secondary—in existence, including thousands of schools and having in the aggregate, immense endowment. But the education beyond reading and writing, had degenerated into a mere chanting of the Coran without attempt at understanding. For four years the reformers feared to touch those schools, imagining that any attempt at their reform would be resented, till Kheyri Efendi, an Arabic scholar and a good Muslim, became Sheykh-ul-Islam. He approached the question in a proper manner, and within three months of his first note upon the subject those old-fashion institutions were running gaily upon modern lines. The Coran was still the central subject in those schools, but it was never taught with a Turkish translation, and old village preachers and *imams*, filled with desire for progress, were studying themselves by night the modern text-books from which they taught their pupils the next day. That was perhaps the greatest triumph the new Turks achieved; and it is absolutely certain that, if a non-Muslim Government had ordered such reform, it would have caused rebellion; and made the people view an obsolute and useless system as religious. That is what we mean when we declare that Islam, in order to fulfil its mission, must have independence. All that we have mentioned is apart from the progress which the Revolution achieved at a blow—the abolition of slavery, the equal rights of Turkish subjects irrespective of religion, the disappearance of the spies, the institution of a free Press and the right of public meeting to express opinions, the change in the position of women, who were then admitted to the universities. It is apart also from the chief theatre of young Turk energy—i.e., the army. In 1908 the Turkish army, with the exception of a few crack regiments, was ragged, ill-fed and unpaid. In 1912 it was properly equipped throughout and as regularly paid as any other army, thanks to Mahmud Sheuket Pasha who worked for two years, night and day, to gain that end. The Turkish army represents the Turkish nation, and the improvement was felt in every corner of the empire. The young Turk officers were teachers of their men, who most of them became literate. The regiment was a school of union and progress, sending out its troop of missionaries every year. All this sounds innocent enough and even praiseworthy. How could anyone object to such expression of enthusiasm? The Powers of Europe did object, because it took no count of the established order. The progressive Turks, sincere and therefore-candid, made no secret of their view that this must be destroyed in Turkey and something better more Islamic, substituted. The true Islamic system is extremely democratic, even communistic in some aspects. It may fairly be described as Christianity in practice—an object-lesson undesired of Christian States. It would upset the world. That may be. But would a good example of that system have upset the world so much as the destruction of the Turkish Empire has done? And might it not possibly have upset the world for good instead of evil? An Eastern race cannot be moved without enthusiasm, and its enthusiasm in itself is never dangerous. It is only when cold water has been thrown upon by those who have no right to interfere that there comes a danger from the sense of foul injustice. In Eastern countries there is never any danger in coaceding an extreme demand, for the bounteous gesture will arouse enthusiasm in a folk who cannot love without it, and who, where they cannot love, are forced to hate.

THE SWARAJ SABHA.

In commenting on the resignation of Mr. Jinnah and his co-signatories from the Swaraj Sabha, we referred to the inevitable unfortunate reaction of the step taken by them on the present political situation which demands unity of action, above everything else, on the part of all who are working under the Congress—the national—flag. Since we wrote last on the subject Mr. Gandhi has explained his position and yesterday we published Mr. Jinnah's reply to Mr. Gandhi. After reading all that both Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Jinnah have said, we do not see much reason to depart, substantially, from the view we originally took of the matter. That view was that while the procedure adopted in carrying through the change in the constitution of the Sabha was arbitrary and objectionable, the view which Mr. Jinnah and his co-signatories took of the change in the constitution of the Sabha was unduly alarmistic. We do not wish to enter into the details of the controversy between Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Jinnah. We sincerely deplore the raising of such controversies at this hour when all our efforts should be concentrated on saving the honour of the country doubly wronged as it is. We shall only briefly deal with the main points of difference between Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Jinnah. The first point of difference is with regard to the procedure adopted in rushing through the change in the constitution. In regard to this we think, as we stated on a previous occasion, Mr. Jinnah has a real grievance. Mr. Jinnah relies on the rule of the All-India Home Rule League which definitely laid down that no change in the constitution could be made except at the meeting of the Executive Council specially convened for the purpose and by a majority of not less than three-fourths of the persons voting at the meeting. Against this is the contention of Mr Jawaharlal Nehru, one of the Secretaries of the League, that this rule was altered, but that owing to the ravages of the fire which occurred at the office of the Bombay Branch of the League, the authentic record of the latest constitution could not be available and that the general meeting of the members of the League which changed the constitution was held at the suggestion of Mr. Jinnah himself for that express purpose. However that may be, the fact remains that, in accordance with the available text of the constitution, a change could only be made by the Executive Council. Granting that this does not deprive the general body of its right to alter the constitution, the contention of Mr. Jinnah that this right could only be exercised by an overwhelming, and not a bare, majority of the members present is unanswerable. Apart from this, there is this fact to be considered that the draft constitution having been published only a few days before the meeting, it could not be said that members of the League in distant and different parts of the country had sufficient time to consider it and to realise the significance of the change.

Coming to the question of British connection, we think the objection raised in regard to the omission of any direct reference to it in the new constitution has only an academic importance and has been effectively disposed of by Mr. Gandhi's explanation that the interpretative clause 3 of article 2 has been purposely introduced to keep the Swaraj Sabha strictly loyal to the Congress creed and its affiliation to the Congress pure and above board. Now, on this matter it is necessary to speak out frankly. It is time our loyalty to the British connection were taken for granted and the Indian people not expected to proclaim it from the housetops; else, it would be a loyalty dishonouring to India as well as to England. It is true the Congress creed expressly mentions British connection. But the creed of the Congress is not like the laws of the Medes and the Persians—final and unalterable. It can be altered by the Congress and if the time ever came when the people of India demanded separation from the British Empire, the imposition of British connection would cleary violate the principle of self-determination which, we are told, has been vindicated for all time by the Great War. We are convinced that if such a demand were made by the bulk of the Indian people, it would be a calamity not to India or to England but to the cause of humanity. For, it would only mean this—that the English people were determined to keep India for their own benefit and thus to drive the Indian people to the necessity of severing connection with the British Empire—for it would not, in the circumstances contemplated, be a Commonwealth—and destroy the hope of a federation of free peoples of the earth. For, let there be no mistake about this. The League of Nations can never become a true federation of free peoples so long as the British Empire is not a true Commonwealth of free nations. It is, hence, the duty of every Indian to see that, in the interests of humanity, the connection with Britain is maintained—but maintained on terms consistent with the honour of his country. We have not the least doubt that the bulk of the Indian people have no wish to sever the connection with Britain. This, we believe, is also Mr. Gandhi's position when he says that he is not opposed to British connection by itself, but does not wish to make a fetish of it. And he means the same thing when he says that he is anxious to keep unadulterated Swaraj constantly before the country as an ideal to be worked for. Unadulterated Swaraj, we take it, means, not as Mr. Jinnah suggests, complete severance of India from the British Commonwealth—for Mr. Gandhi does not say so—but that India should remain an equal member of the British Commonwealth so long as the people of India feel that it is not dishonouring for them to maintain that connection. And this is exactly what Mr. Jinnah himself means when he emphatically repudiates the subgestion that he and his co-signatories make a fetish of British connection and would be a party to keeping India for a single moment in slavery for the sake of the British connection. We do not think, therefore, that, in this respect, the difference between him and Mr. Gandhi is vital and fundamental. Nor do we think the difference of opinion as regards methods is so vital as to necessitate resignation from the Sabha; for whatever Mr. Gandhi's own view about constitutional methods may be he has made it clear that he wants the Sabha to remain affiliated to the Congress. So long, therefore, as the Sabha remains affiliated to the Congress, he is in honour bound to see that the Sabha does not adopt any method that is not sanctioned by the Congress, as its creed stands at present. The Congress has always stood for constitutional methods and it must continue to stand for constitutional methods. It is, therefore, that we think Mr. Jinnah and his co-signatories have taken an unduly alarmistic view of the change in the constitution of the Sabha. Under the terms of its affiliation to the Congress, peaceful and effective" action which the Sabha may take must necessarily be such as is "constitutional" in the common acceptance of the term. There being thus, as we have clearly shown, no vital difference between them and Mr. Gandhi and the ruling of the latter being untenable, we hope the resignations will be withdrawn and Mr. Gandhi will do the right thing so far as the procedure whereby the constitution was changed is concerned. We urge with all the earnestness that we can command that this may be done. They fully share together the larger and more abiding interests of the country. It is this common bond which demands that they should work together.

INCOMPREHENSION.

The letter of protest from an Englishman against the anti-British tone of certain passages in the President's address to the Trades Union Congress deserves attention at this juncture in our history. The Englishman in question was in sympathy with the demands of Indian Labour, and not unfavourable to the general Indian point of view in politics. But like the great majority of English men—and Indians too—he had his share of national self-consciousness, and did not like to hear his country as he thought, derided, by people of another race. He was not prepared, by previous study and conviction, to make allowances—and we think due allowances—for the embittering effect upon the minds of Indians of recent terrible events dishonourable to the name of England. His attitude, if we divine it rightly, is typical of that of a vast multitude of Englishmen, who have not yet gone deeply into Indian problems, but who would do so and, desiring justice, would be prepared to stand with Indians to secure it, if they were not repelled by strong expressions on the part of Indians, which they cannot be expected to relish, at the very outset. It is typical too—and this is most important, for it is not generally understood in India—of the attitude of the majority of British Labour, of which the national section stands to the International in the proportion of ten to one. We did not share the feelings of our correspondent when listening to Lala Lajpat Rai's address, for we feel more bitterly than any Indian can that England is to blame if patriotic Indians have no good word for her to-day. But it seems a pity that such feelings should have been aroused in him, on such an occasion; because a temperate and reasoned statement of the Indian case against the British Government, without the emphasis of jeers and loud applause, would win a number of the English here in India, whose support would simplify and much accelerate the work of liberation, while warding off repression of a cruel kind. There is nothing even in the Non-Cooperation movement, at least in its constructive aspect, which Englishmen of good intelligence could not accept if it were put before them philosophically; much less is there anything in the Trades Union movement inherently antagonistic to their frame of mind. Lenin himself has found it necessary to include the salariate—though "bourgeois"—in the constitution of the Soviets, since Russia could not wait for a generation, the time required to train handworkers to replace them. In the same way a certain number of the English in India must be converted to the Indian standpoint unless the country's hope is to be long deferred.

Notes of the Day.

A Word in Season.

The Government at Constantinople under tutelage of the Allies is going to send a diplomatic mission headed by a prince of the imperial house of Osman to negotiate with the Government of Mustafa Kemal Pasha with a view, we must suppose, to some arrangement. If there is no arrangement in view, there would be no use in sending a mission; and what arrangement can there be with Turkish patriots, which does not remove the causes of offence to Turkish patriots—the cruel and oppressive clauses of the Turkish treaty. It is feared in some quarters (according to Reuter) that the Imperial prince may go over to the Nationalists. We go further; we should say that it is certain that not the prince only, but the whole mission will go over to the Nationalists if the negotiations are not to be based upon revision of the treaty. If the Government of India had not in the person of the Viceroy declared the terms of that treaty to be reasonable and in accord with Mr. Lloyd George's pledge to Indian Muslims—a most strange delusion!—they might have said a word in season at this juncture to the British Government.

England's Honour and Non-Cooperation.

Considering the disastrous consequences of the Turkish treaty, which were foreseen by every Englishman acquainted with the East; considering too the solemn nature of the pledges given by Great Britain to her Muslim subjects, it seems strange that it should have been left to Mr. Gandhi and to Messrs. Shaukat Ali and Mohamed Ali to start a non-cooperation movement as an active policy. If the Government of India had but seriously threatened non-cooperation with the Government of England in March or April of this year, England might have been saved from dishonour and the whole Near and Middle East from great calamity. Fifty years ago if a prime minister of England had dared, by breaking of his word, to put an English Governor in the position in which Mr. Lloyd George placed the Viceroy and the Governors of Bombay and Madras, that Governor would have resigned. By resigning on the announcement of the terms of Peace with Turkey, the Viceroy and our Governors would have co-operated with all India in vindicating England's honour. But that was left for Mr. Gandhi.

A Hospital Scandal.

The Secretary of the Humanitarian League sends us a letter which we publish elsewhere concerning the lack of consideration shown to mourners at the J. J. Hospital. Death is a cause of sadness, but there is nothing vulgar about it. It is the attendants upon death and illness, who too often introduce an element of sheer annoyance and vulgarity which makes grief despair, making it too plainly seen that they regard it as a matter of routine. There is nothing more gruesome, as Charles Dickens knew, than this vulgar attitude towards death, which is itself so dignified. Small vexatious formalities in case of death are unworthy of a great public hospital. We call the attention of the authorities concerned to the experience related by our correspondent.

BE PRACTICAL AND IDEALISTIC.

"HAVE SPIRIT THAT HATES INJUSTICE."

COL. WEDGWOOD'S ADVICE.

GREETINGS TO BRITISH AND IRISH T. U. CONGRESSES.

The All-India Trade Union Congress resumed its sittings under the presidency of Lala Lajpat Rai, at the Empire Theatre, Bombay, yesterday, when again there was a large attendance of delegates and visitors. The President, Mr. J. Baptista, Chairman of the Reception Committee, Col. J. C. Wedgwood and Mrs. Annie Besant were on arrival cheered by the assembly.

The following resolution was put from the Chair and carried, the whole assembly standing:—

"That this Congress consisting of the representatives of 57 Trade Unions and speaking in the name of the workers of India places on record its sense of irreparable loss which the country has suffered by the death of Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Congress, who had always sympathised with and furthered the cause of Indian Labour."

FRATERNAL GREETINGS TO COL. WEDGWOOD.

The following resolution was next moved from the Chair:—

"That this Congress extends fraternal greetings to Col. Wedgwood, who is attending this Congress as the fraternal delegate from the British Labour Party."

The President, putting the resolution to the meeting, said the British Isles possessed no truer friend of India than Colonel Wedgwood. (Cheers). The Colonel loved India not because it was a part of the British Empire or of the world, but because it was entitled to as much freedom as any part of that empire or of the world. He assured Col. Wedgwood that his name at the present moment was a household word throughout India. (Applause.) All Indians, that could read and write and all people interested in the affairs of this country, knew him at least by name and appreciated his work. (Applause). There was one more reason why they loved him, and it was that they wanted to prove to the world that they were not haters of the British people, (hear, hear), and that they sometimes spoke strongly not because they were British or Christian, but because some of them who were in authority exploited or oppressed the people of this country. He would assure Col. Wedgwood and the British public that they disliked those among themselves who exploited and oppressed them as much as they disliked the others. He was free to confess and he believed in his heart of hearts that the British were the freest nation in the world (cheers). They were very able and conciliating and of a high character, yea very subtle, and their institutions at home were very democratic. But by the way in which they administered and treated their dependency—not their colonies—they had quite deserved and all that they said of them (hear hear). He might tell them once for all that there were very good and noble-minded Englishmen among the services. They knew them and valued them, but as instruments of the bureaucracy which they served and as instruments of their nation, they advanced their interests; and it was their bounden duty to protect themselves against the exploiting policy which they pursued. The Indians would do that, not out of the slightest bit of race hatred but in defence of their rights as British citizens (cheers). He wanted the Colonel to take it from him that they were anxious to remain friendly to the British (cheers) and they wanted to remain part of the British Commonwealth, if not out of altruistic, for selfish reasons. But at the same time he must tell him that, whether they harmed themselves or not they were determined to pursue their own way (applause). They had many trusted friends among Englishmen, whose advice they valued and followed. They had placed implicit faith practically for the last fifty years in the words and pledges of English statesmen. They had carried on their propaganda based on these pledges. They had done everything to convince the British people of their sense of friendship and of their dependence on their good faith. But he must confess that their experience had been so very bitter that they had come to the conclusion that they should no more put faith in the pledges of the British statesmen (applause). They knew that the British were their sincere friends, because the cause of the one was practically the cause of the other, but for some time they were determined to follow their own policy and to carry on their campaign in their own way. They hoped for that reason they would not forfeit their friendship. They might be mistaken, but they would never learn without making mistakes. They were not in a mood to do things which did not appeal to their own judgment and conscience (hear, hear). They wouldl hear their advice with great consideration. They would try to follow it if they could, but the decision would be their own (hear, hear). He wanted to make this clear, so that there should be absolutely no misunderstanding as to their position. Even since the outbreak of the war, the policy of the British statesmen not only in connection with India, but also in connection with the other parts of the world had shaken their faith in them. They asked Englishmen to put themselves in their position. Their men had been shot, their women insulted, and their children flogged naked. He possessed no racial hatred at all. His international sympathies were well-known. But after all they were men, and their patience had been sorely tried. He would take Col. Wedgwood to the place where their men had been shot, their women insulted and their children whipped naked and then ask him whether they were not justified in assuming the attitude they were taking. He would show Col. Wedgwood those women who were stripped naked and made to sit on thorns (shame). That statement had been denied by officials, and they challenged them to hold in open inquiry. They wanted them to examine these women and come to a finding. After Col. Wedgwood had seen these places and spoken to these women, he would ask him to pass judgment on their position. They had absolutely no hatred for Englishmen as such, but the time had come when they should speak in no uncertain terms against those that exploited the Indians. (hear, hear).

The resolution was carried, the whole assembly standing and cheering the Colonel, who again received an ovation on rising to address them.

COL. WEDGWOOD'S REPLY.

Col. Wedgwood said he was there as a fraternal delegate from the Trades Unions of England and of the British Labour Party and he wanted to thank them first for the welcome they had given him as coming from those great bodies. He thanked the President for saying, that whatever he thought of British administration in India, he could still regard as friends the workers who sympathised with them and who like them had their own struggles and had their own aspirations. Mr. Lajpat Rai had made a speech that morning as to what he was going to shew to him. It was the first time he had heard about the flogging of women, and he thought he would have to inquire from both sides before he could believe that such infamy had been committed. He was not there in spite of Mr. Lajpat Rai's speech to speak to them as Indians; but he was there to speak to them as workers, because it was a Trades Union Congress. He had in his hands a telegram from "the socialists of Madras" which struck him much. It stated that what the Indian workers demanded were industrial control and land nationalisation, and not any palliatives as profit sharing and increase in wages. That was the spirit which so far they had not had in India, but that was the driving spirit of the Independent Labour Party with which he was connected at Home and of the Council of Action. They must have that spirit if their labour organisation was to win through and Indian labour was to take its proper place in the Indian Government of the future (hear hear). That telegram was also an example of another thing—of the impracticable politics of the labour extremists. They would believe him when he said that the labour extremists like some extremists in this world were impractical. But the spirit was the thing that mattered, and that spirit was to be imported into the labour movement of this country. The working classes had got to develop leaders who could make them class conscious, as Mr. Gandhi had made people race conscious (cheers) and as Mrs. Besant in the early days of the Home Rule League had made them conscious of their nationality (cheers). That was the right spirit and they must have the same spirit in the Indian Labour movement. So they had to develop class consciousness. They must base their spirit on the knowledge of the injustice of the present social conditions in India and throughout the world. So long as the workers of the world were content to go on working like sheep without any aspiration and without any hope day after day on the same dreary round of work so long as they were content that their children should be drudges without education, without houses and without any hope for the future except to go on as manual workers, and so long as that contentment continued, inspite of Trades Union Congress and inspite of political freedom they would continue to be unintelligent wage—slaves. His business in England was to make English workers class—conscious, to make them see the injustice of the present position, and to inspire them with the real economic liberty, which was more necessary even than political liberty.

What was the injustice against which they were fighting to-day under their present civilization? The worker had not get the full reward of his labour. He got what would keep him alive and no more. That was an injustice and an long as their civilzation was based upon injustice, the worker would not get the full reward of his labour. They must have in their labour movement

(Continued on page 8,)

COAL REPORTS.

BALLOT PROSPECTS FAVOURABLE.

EXTREMISTS INCREASING IN SOUTH WALES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Oct. 29.
Recd. 10 a.m., Nov. 1.

The first reports from the coal-fields show that the ballot prospects are favourable except in South Wales, where the power of the Extremists has been steadily increasing and the miners' leaders will doubtless have a great task to carry the proposals in Wales.

"The Times'" Cardiff correspondent declares that nobody will be surprised, if there is heavy vote against terms.

THREE MAIN FEATURES OF COAL AGREEMENT.

EXECUTIVE'S RECOMMENDATION TO MINERS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Oct. 29.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Nov. 1.

Although the full terms of the coal settlement are complicated, it is pointed out that three main principles underly agreement, which both sides hail as fair and reasonable.

Firstly, increased wages shall be dependent on increased porduction; secondly, during the period before the permanent scheme for regulation of wages is settled, the industry will be freed from fresh claims; and, thirdly, owners and miners shall co-operate whole-heartedly to secure the best results in the interests of the nation.

A number of trade unionist leaders inloluding the railway representatives, Messrs. Thomas and Clynes, and the transport representative, Mr. Gosling, publicly support the settlement. They declare it is a good peace and express the hope that the ballot will confirm it. It is believed that the fact that the executive are making definite recommendations to the miners to accept the terms will ensure a satisfactory ballot, but the miners' leader, Mr. Hartshorn, uttered a warning last night that the whole thing was not over, we were only just beginning. The terms are now going before the men, meanwhile the urgency of early resumption of work is emphasised by the fact that over 210,000 are directly unemployed through the strike and a quarter of a million are on short time.

NEW SPIRIT OF COOPERATION

MOST HOPEFUL FEATURE OF COAL SETTLEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Recd. 0-30 a.m. Nov. 2.

London, Oct. 29.—The most hopeful feature of the coal settlement with regard to the future of the industry is the great opportunity of establishing a new spirit of cooperation. For the past five or six years, the owners and the miners have kept apart to the detriment of the output. Now both have loyally undertaken to work together for the common purpose of developing the production and the most important results are expected officially from this result.

ADMIRAL CONDOURIOTIS.

ELECTED REGENT OF GREECE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Oct. 29.
Recd. 10 a.m., Nov. 1.

A "Times" Athens message says that in the Chamber of Deputies, Admiral Condouriotis, a former member of the Salonika Provisional Government, was elected Regent by 137 votes to 3 after which the Chamber was dissolved.

FALL IN SILK PRICES.

YOKOHAMA SILK EXCHANGE CLOSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Oct. 28.
Recd. 10 a.m., Nov. 1.

Tokio.—The Yokohama Silk Exchange was closed on October 27th, the prices dropping below the minimum fixed by a buying syndicate.

40 MORE EX-ENEMY SHIPS.

OFFERED TO BRITISH OWNERS BY LORD INCHCAPE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Recd. 0-30 a.m. Nov. 2.

London, Oct. 29.—Lord Inchcape is offering further forty ex-enemy ships to British owners. It is understood that they constitute the residue of more important ships allotted to Britain by the Reparations Commission. Including the above, up to the present, 42 passenger and 115 cargo steamers have been offered.

BOTHWELL OUTRAGE.

PROOF OF SINN FEIN CONNECTION.

ATTEMPT AT RAID FOR ARMS FRUSTRATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Oct. 29.
Recd. 10 a.m., Nov. 1.

An outrage at Bothwell caused a great sensation locally. It appears that a constable, who was seriously wounded, was shot twice and then brutally kicked while lying on the ground. The police have secured proof that it was a Sinn Fein outrage.

It seems that two policemen unwittingly interrupted a Sinn Fein raid for arms upon the drill hall of the Scottish Rifles.

FRENCH SCIENTIFIC MISSION TO CHINA.

FUTURE INTERCOURSE BETWEEN TWO REPUBLICS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Oct. 29.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Nov. 1.

The Havas Agency states that Professor Painleve and the members of the French scientific mission, which recently visited China, have arrived at Marseilles. Besides imparting practical advice upon the reorganisation of railways and establishment of centres for higher learning, the mission was able to obtain important results in the matter of future scientific intercourse between the French and Chinese Republics.

An institute entirely devoted to Chinese studies is soon to be opened in Paris and a French university is to be established in Peking. The Chinese University in Lyons is to be developed, thanks to the subsidy granted by Southern China.

FRENCH PETROLEUM DEPOT STRUCK

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Oct. 29.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Nov. 1.

A petroleum depot has been struck in the French province of Auvergne.

WELFARE OF TROOPS IN INDIA.

ARMY PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE'S RESOLUTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, Oct. 28.
Recd. 10 a.m., Nov. 1.

The Executive of the Army Parliamentary Comittee has passed a resolution urging the Government to enforce without delay Part Five of the Esher Report dealing with the welfare of troops in India in view of the high cost of living and other difficulties tending to discontent.

THE DELTA AT TILBURY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 28.
Recd. 10 a.m., Nov. 1.

The Delta has arrived at Tilbury.

RUSSIANS' ATTACK ON URGA EPULSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Recd. 0-30 a.m. Nov. 2.

London, Oct. 29—Peking.—Two-thousand Russians attacked Urga and were driven off with hundreds of casualities. The Chinese had 76 military and 300 civilian casualties.

UNCERTAINTY ABOUT THRONE OF GREECE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Recd. 0-30 a.m. Nov. 2.

London, Oct. 29—The situation, with regard to the throne of Greece is full of uncertainty. The Crown has been conditionally offered to Prince Paul but hitherto there have been no signs whether it will be accepted. Rumours are current from Lucerne, where the ex-King Constantine is residing, that the conditions will be refused, and if this is proved to be accurate it would not create much surprise.

KHILAFAT LECTURER SENTENCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 30.

The District Magistrate of Hardoi has sentenced Abdus Samed of Badaun, a Khilafat lecturer who was found guilty under sections 124A and 153 A of the Indian Penal Code to eighteen months and six months rigorous imprisonment respectively, both sentences to run consecutively.

In the course of his recent tour Sir Harcourt Butler was the guest of the Maharaja of Bharatpur at a successful shoot on the well-known Bharatpur Jheel.

DIGNITY OF LABOUR.

LALAJI'S ADVICE TO WORKERS.

BE MANLY AND WORK OUT YOUR SALVATION.

Under the auspices of the All-India Trade Union Congress Reception Committee, a mass meeting was held on Monday evening at Munji Sheth's Wadi, for the purpose of giving facility to those who could not attend the Congress to know the labour situation of the Country from the delegates from different parts of the country. Lala Lalpat Rai presided and there was an audience of about twenty thousand people present.

At the outset Mr. M. A. Khan, a delegate from the Punjab said he was a Railway worker, but now he has given up his service to organise a union. The object of organising unions was to get the grievances of the labourers remedied Mr Baptista had told that day that Capital should get a certain percentage of the product of labourer. But the speaker wot say that capital, too, should not be entitled to get more than what is necessary for their subsistence.

LALAJI.

Lala Lajpat Rai said he was not well that day and therefore he would not be able to speak much. The first thing that he wanted to tell them was that the Indian labourer should give up the idea that he was inferior to any other class of people because he had to earn his bread by his own sweat. In this country, through mistake this idea had become prevalent from old time that the manual worker was inferior in position to others. Since when the English came to our country they have been telling that the Brahmin of our country have kept the Shudras in a most depressed condition. But the speaker knew the English suppressed the entire Indian nation a manner worse than any people. He asked thte Indian workers to remember that they were not inferior to any class of people, not even to thte Brahmins.

ACT WELL YOUR PART.

The inferiority or superiority of the worker lay in the discharge of his duty. If he did his work honestly and faithfully there lay all his superiority. Therefore the first thing that he (speaker) wanted to tell the Indian labourer was that they should act their part honestly and faithfully and not to allow any body to interfere with their self-respect. Thei honour and respect lay in their own hands. Though they might suffer to live half-fed and half-clothed for sometime, but they must not even for a moment allow their self-respect to be interfered with. If manliness once awoke in Indian workers, no power in the world would be able to oppress them any longer They must determined from now not to allow anybody to unduly boss over them, or to oppress them any longer and to that respect they must not make any distinction between their own countrymen and foreigners, In this world he who could not maintain self-respect is not worth being called a man, So long as the Indian labourer would not realize this his sufferings would not leave him, Indian labourer must be ready to sacrifice everything but self-respect.

Continuing Lala Lajpatrai said he was also a labourer like them. So, he could not distinguish himself from them. None of them was a mere labourer but every one of them was a citizen of the country and every one of them was a descendant of the Aryans. As long as Aryan blood ran in their veins they were inferior to none. They were now like the sleeping lion who on being told by somebody that he was a lamb, was always thinking that he was a lamb and not a lion. Similarly they must realize that they were not 'lamb'—nor also a lion because the lion usurbs othters' food—but a bull. Now this was high time for the Indian workers that they should unite and they should be determined to get rid of the injustices hitherto done to them. For that purpose, tthe first thing they required was the formation of a Trade Union and the second thing was to see that no worker in the country remained out of that union Now, when the workers of a city struck work, the employers brought men from other provinces and replaced the strikers. But if they had an All-India organisation, the employers would no be able to play that trick.

TRICK OF THE EMPLOYERS.

Another favourite trick of the employers was that when the workers of Manchester wanted an augmentation in their wages, they were told that if their wages were increased then product would be beaten down in competition in India when labour was very cheap. In the same way when the Indian workers wanted an increase their employers gave them the same reply as the Manchester employers. To remedy this dodge of the capitalists the workers of all the countries must keep in touch with one another. The workers of Europe here now realised that the Indian labourers never were their enemies but friends. The time has come when the workers of the whole world should unite under one organization.

Proceeding further Lalaji said, out of thirty-three crores of Indians only a few were educated so the workers required the help of outsiders (non-workers) for some time But he warned tthem that they have to distinguish between their friends and self-seeking pretenders. He asked them not to be deluded by any "leader" or "pleader."

Concluding the speaker requested the workers to remain firm in their own conviction. Their road, he said, was a straight one and it was sure to lead them to salvation. They must from now sing the praises of themselves and not of "Lagatrai" or any body else.

MR. MILLER.

Mr. Miller, anothter delegate from the Punjab speaking in literal Urdu, said he was an Englishman and a worker and he had a worker's heart. He came to this country as a soldier. The work of a soldier was to keep the enemy out of the country. But after his arrival he noticed that the enemies of India were within the country itself. They were the English merchants, and some Indians. But he did not advise them to expel these enemies out of the country. The Indian workers must now compel these enemies to become their friends or otherwise to leave their country. The time has gone when objects could be achieved by praying. So he wanted that all the Indian labourers should combine in a "Panchayeti."

Continuing he said that there should be Labour Unions all over the country. He asked the entire labour of the country to organise strongly within six months and then to approach the Viceroy with their formulated demands and if the Viceroy refused to meet those demands they should go on strike. He had been told that organisation and unity was impossible in India. But he has found that it was more possible here than elsewhere. He again beseeched them to be prepared within the next six months.

Before taking his seat Mr. Miller, explained to them how the Bombay Tramway Company was trying to break the strike by unfair means and asked the audience to boycott tram-service.

The audience in one voice replied that they would not use the tram cars if the strike was not settled honourably.

MR. DEEP NARAYAN SINGH.

Mr. Deep Narayan Singh then in the course of a very touching speech explained the condition of Indian labourers in Fiji, Newzealand and other Colonies.

Mr. Deep Narayan Singh was followed by a number of delegates from the Punjab, Madras, and the Central Provinces, who gave accounts of the labour situation in their respective provinces.

MR. PAWAR

Mr. V. M. Pawar then spoke feelingly about the Tram strike and exhorted the audience to boycott the trams unless full justice is done to the men.

MR. CHAMAN LALL.

Mr. D. Chaman Lall who had taken the Chair in the absence of Mr. Baptista, winding up the proceedings remarked that it was a memorable day since for the first time in the history of India the workers had organised themselves into an All-India Congress whose significance should neither be forgotten nor minimised. They must not forget that what Lala Lajpat Rai had said was true of all those who had served them namely that they were willing to lay down their very lives for the workers because they believed that the cause of workers was the cause of humanity they must stand firm—they, who were the producers of wealth—and claim the wealth that they produced and marched from victory to victory until all their grievances were redressed and they emerged from their condition of semi-slavery. It was a happy day for him who had with Mr. Pawar and others worked for the Trade Union Congress. His reward was nothing more than the looks of eager joy he saw in their faces that day. The hour of their destiny had indeed struck. Let them remain faithful to the ideal of a common humanity and of brotherhood of freedom and liberty.

MR. BRELVI AND "THE CHRONICLE."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir— I most heartily agree with Messrs L. R.Tairsee and B. F. Bharucha in the Tribute they have paid to my friend and chief Mr. Brelvi. Having been connected with the "Chronicle" during the most trying period of its history I know intimately how willingly and strenously, yet cautiously Mr Brelvi has had to work. It may be easy for a man to earn the Tribute of the outside public but it is often difficult for him to secure the unswerving love, even admiration of those who work with him from day to day. This Mr. Brelvi had achieved in a unique measure. He took charge of the "Chronicle" at a time when our "guru" Mr. Horniman was deported. Few others could so well have exemplified in their natures the greatness and simplicity of Mr. Horniman as Mr. Brelvi. Mr. Brelvi has filled Mr. Horniman's place with distinction. He has all through interpreted the Horniman spirit most adorably. I beg to add my humble tribute of love and praise to Mr. Brelvi whose latent qualities found expression at a most critical time for public benefit. His incorruptible nature and lofty ideals may well be an example to every man who would do his duty. Yours etc.

G. S. RAGHAVAN.

COLOMBO, Oct 26.

BE PRACTICAL & IDEALISTIC

(Continuel from page 7.)

the spirit that hated injustice. That must be the driving force behind the Indian labour movement, and he hoped when he next came to India he would not find a single socialistic body who had not joined the international movement in the world—the social brotherhood which aimed at securing universal justice and universal freedom.

BE PRACTICAL AS WELL AS IDEALISTS.

Now, they must be practical men as well as idealists. The first thing which, those who wanted to help labour, should do was to put an end to the wild and unorganised strikers and to create labour unions. They must get their trades unions fixed up and they must get their leaders to understand the work of the trades unions, so that they might be able to argue properly while standing with the employers at the round table. They must have their unions first, and then they could win either by negotiation or by downing tools. Otherwise a wild and unorganised strike was apt to fail and bring down the whole movement, because if a strike failed at one place, it would cause failure at other places also. Proceeding, Colonel Wedgwood said Indian labour should make a common cause with the labour of the other countries, for he believed that no one race could secure freedom unless they secured it for the whole world. (Loud cheers). In conclusion he said during the railway strike in England he had refused to use the railway and had gone about on his cycle.

GREETINGS TO BRITISH T. U. CONGRESS.

The following resolution was then moved from the Chair and carried:—"That this Congress exends fraternal greetings to the British Trade Union Congress." And to the Irish Trade Union Congress.

APPOINTMENT OF STANDING COMMITTEE.

Mr. Mavji Govindji Seth moved the following resolution:—

"Resolved that a standing committee for the year be nominated to manage the affairs of the Congress, to provide permanent machinery for collection of information relating to the trade Unions, help the Unions by advice and otherwise further the cause of the Workers of this Country until the second session of this Congress is held and adopts a permanent constitution. (b) That this standing Committee consist of the following:—1. President of this session to be ex-officio President of the Standing Committee. 2. Mr. Baptista, Vice-President. 3. A whole time paid organising secretary to be hereafter appointed by the President and the Vice-President and the members of the Standing Committee. 4. An Office Secretary to be appointed as in clause (3). 5. The following members (the names were taken as read) with powers to add the representatives of the newly—affiliated Unions and such other persons as the Committee may consider to co-opt. (c) That this Standing Committee shall be authorised to collect and disburse funds for the purpose of maintaining a Central Office at Bombay and shall hold its sitting at such intervals and on such days as may be fixed by the President in consultation with the Vice-President and the Secretaries. (d) That all decisions of this Standing Committee shall be arrived at by majority of votes."

Mr. Mavji Govindji dwelt upon the importance of organising labour and added Bombay had the privilege of being the birthplace of their great national political assembly, the Indian National Congress, and now again had the privilege of bringing into being the first All-India Trade Union Congress (cheers). He asked them to start trade unions all over the country and contribute towards making the Congress a success. They had prepared the engine in the shape of the Trade Union Congress and it was now for them to supply steam, in the shape of money, to set it going.

The President then read out the naems of the Standing Committee.

Mr. K. Arzoo and Mr. Pandit supported the resolution.

THE QUESTION OF FUNDS.

The President said he had heard a doubt expressed whether they would be able to get enough funds to carry on the work. Mr. [redacted] had told him that he would do his best to see that the work of the Congress did not to suffer on account of want of funds. He invited Mr. Tairsee to address the assembly.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee said as he had been appointed Treasurer he took this opportunity of saying a few words to them regards the prospects of the fund to carry on the work. They had by appointing him treasurer put pretty long chain round his neck, which however in the past had borne the weight of many such chains and he did not think this new load would succeed in bending it. Narsinha Mehta possessed not a single pie when he started his great work but Shri Krishna was on his side and he got drafts in thousands. His (the speaker's) experience as treasurer in the past was that when money was wanted for a really good cause Bombay gave it not with one hand or two but, as it were, with a thousand hands (cheers), and he had high hopes that Bombay would not fail to respond in an equally generous manner on the present occasion, and he did not think the engine to which Mr. Mavji had referred would have to stop going because of want of funds. But he thought what would be required more was not money but workers and he hoped they would come forward in large numbers.

The resolution was carried.

DRAFT CONSTITUTION.

The following resolution was then moved from the Chair and carried:

"Resolved that the draft Constitution prepared by the working committee be submitted to the Standing Committee nominated in resolution No II. for (a) circulation among the affiliated Unions and such others as express a desire of affiliation. (b) after consideration of their opinion, for the purpose of the Second Session at which the draft constitution shall be finally adopted."

IMMUNITY FROM POLICE INTERFERENCE.

Mr. E. L Iyer moved the following resolution:—

"That this Congress is of opinion that the Government should issue general instructions to the Heads of District and the Police Department that no obstruction be placed in the way of workers organising themselves into Unions."

Mr Iyer said this was a very important resolution for the progress and development of trade unions in India. Referring to Mr. Wilbridge's leder in that day's 'Chronicle" he said Mr. Wilbridge would not have written that letter if he had realised the difficulties that confronted the rade unions. He (the speaker) would give them an instance of interference by the Police in the progress of these unions. This instance occurred in Madras at the time of the strike of "rikshawalas". For the firs two or three days the meeting convened by the Union was attended by 400 or 500 strikers but on the fourth day only about fifty men attended, because the alleged, one of the "rikshawalas" was openly thrashed in the streets by a Police sergeant for going on strike. They wanted to take legal proceedings against the sergeant but one of the two or three witnesses refused to come forward to give evidence This instance showed how interference on the part of these minor political deities hampered the work of the formation and guidance of trade unions.

Mr. Chand Saheb of Sholapur seconded the resolution and referred to what had happened at that place during the strikes.

A WORKMAN'S POWERFUL APPEAL.

Mr. Tej Singh, supporting the resolution, said he was a workman employed in the Tata Works at Jamshedpur. Referring to the Jamshedpur strike he said that strike lasted for twenty-two days and he strikers throughout behaved peacefully. And yet, he asked, what was the result. Producing on the platform a workman who had lost one arm, the speaker said that was the result ("shame"). It was absolutely untrue to say that the strikers were attacked because they wanted to wreck a railway line in the works. They had wanted to do nothing of the kind The firing resulted in tweny-two men being wounded and six killed ("shame"). He deeply regreted that such a thing should have happened in the Works which bore the honoured name of Jamsetji Tata, a name which the workers at Jamshedpur cherished with the deepest affection and respect. He regretted that the directors had done nothing beyond expressing mere lip sympathy with their men He was ashamed that he had to speak against his employers whose salt he ate, but he looked upon it as an imperative duty to speak out, principally because these things had happened in an Indian company and, that, too, a company which bore a name which was universally respected in India. It might be that, he would be dismissed for having thus spoken out, but he was not afraid of that. He had done his duty.

Mr. J. B. Miller of the Punjab, further supporting the resolution, asked the members of the Congress and the different trade unions to contribute their mite to the funds and make the Union a "pucca" thing.

The resolution was further supported by Mr. S. B. Raoot, and carried.

The Congress at this stage adjourned for lunch.

PROCEEDINGS AFTER LUNCH.

The All-India Trade Union Congress met again at 3 p.m. after lunch. The audience was as enthusiastic and large as in the morning.

AGENDA FOR INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.

Mr. N. M. Joshi moved the following resolution:—

"That the recommendations of the International Labour Conference and the Agenda to be placed before the next meeting of the International Labour Conference be referred to the Standing Committee of the Congress for consideration and disposal.

Mr. Joshi said the Indian Trade Union Congress neither accepted nor rejected the recommendations of the International Labour Conference, held last year in Washington The Congress intended to refer the question to its Standing Committee for consideration If they wanted to better the condition Indian labourer it could not be done without communication with the labourers of other countries. The first resolution of the Conference was relating to the working hours. It recommended an eight hours' day for all nations except India. In the case of India they fixed ten hours' work daily. Another point which was discussed in the Conference was about unemployment.

PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT OF WESTERN LABOUR.

In Europe and such other countries, every month enquiries were made by Governments to ascertain the number of unemployed persons and they had service securing bureau in every city, to secure employment for them. But in India there was no such thing. The Conference also resolved that the respective Governments mus make some provisions for their unemployee people. But no such recommendation was made to the Government of India. The Conference also recommended that women workers should get two days' leisure in week and that they should not work at night. About children it was recommended that no boy under the age of twelve years should be admitted in any factory in India, and in the case of other countries the age limit was fixed at fourteen years. Upto now there were Factory Inpsectors to enquire into the health of the workers, bu now it was settled that there should be regular doctors, employed by the State to examine the physique of the workers at reasonable intervals.

Mr. F. J Ginwala seconded the proposition. He said the International Labour Conference had recommended 39 hours' week for the cold countries in Europe and suggested 60 hours' week for the Indian labourers who were weaker in constitution than the labourers of colder countries. In his opinion it would have been far if the Conference recommended less than 39 hours' week for India.

RESTRICTION OF EXPORT OF FOODSTUFFS.

Mr. Joseph Baptista moved:—

That in the opinion of this Congress, in view of the present scarcity of food-stuff and high prices some temporary restrictions on the export of food-stuffs shou'd be imposed for such period as may be necessary with the object of bringing down the present high cost of living. This Congress further refers the general question of the total prohibition of all exports of foodstuffs to a sub-committee to be nominated by the President.

Mr. Baptista said the resolution was a most important one. The resolution referred to the restriction in the export of grains. The export of grains must be restricted at least for a year. Export of grains without a tare has raised prices in this country to the same level as in the markets to which they exported. They had been repeatedly told that the wages of workers have been increased by 50 per cent. while the prices of food-stuffs had soared more than 100 per cent. Employers were crying for better out-put, but how could there be better output if the children did not get better food. He was one of those who believed they required nothing to be imported into India from out-side. They could produce all they wanted. It should be one of the vital principle of the Government that they shall not import any thing that can be produced in this counry. He believed that the Government of the country did not apply itself sufficiently to solve the question of food-scarcity.

Mrs. Rasikmani B. Desai seconded the resolution.

Mr. V M Powar supporting the resolution said there were three gates through which our food-stuffs went out The first gate was Bombay, the second Karachi and the third was Calcutta. Bombay and Karachi were the chief doors through which their chief necessaries of life went to other countries. As regards Karachi, the N. W Railway Union, of which Mr Miller was the president, had passed a resolution not to hand'e any food grain which was to be exported from India. In Bombay too, about a fortnight ago, the Dock-labourers passed a resolution to the same effect.

Mr. Lalji Padamsey further supported the resolution which was carried unanimously.

MEMORANDUM ON LABOURERS GRIEVANCES.

Mr. M. A Khan moved:

"That this Congress asks the Standing Committee to prepare an exhaustive memoranidum on the present grievances of Indian labour with special reference to the following: (1) Disabilities arising out of and consequent upon strikes. (2) Establishment and confiscation of gratuity and provident fund and other benefits. (3) Employment of military, armed police ,boy scouts and Pathan hooligans during strikes. (4) Corporal punishment meted out by employers. (5) Condition of workers in coal mines. (6) Forfeiture of wages.

Mr. Jalilkhan seconded the resolution and it was carried.

LONG-TIME SERVICE CONTRACTS.

Mr. Mowji Govindji moved:—

"That all special legislation in regard to labour which makes the labourer liable to criminal prosecution for breach of long-time service contract be abrogated."

Mr. Mowji said this resolution concerned those labourers about whose pitiable condition, those labourers of Bombay and other cities could not form an idea. In some places there were Indian labourers who were treated even worse than beasts. Though slave-trade had been put a stop to the minds of many employers had not changed as yet. And there were still such employers who would not like to see their employees raise their heads like men. In Fiji, in the tea-gardens of Assam and in he plantations of Behar employers took an agreement from their men at the time of employment. During the period of agreement the worker would not be allowed to leave his service under any circumstances. If he fell sick and wanted to leove the service, he was hauled before a magistrate who in his turn sent him to jail.

The resolution seconded by Mr. L. G. Khare was carried unanimously

RESOLUTION FROM THE CHAIR.

Thhe following resolutions which were put from the chair were also carried unanimously:—

That all the grievances submitted to the Trade Union Congress by individual trade unions and all resolutions submitted to for adoption be referred to the Standing Committee for enquiry and disposal.

"The resolution of the Seamen's Conference be also referred to the Standing Committee for enquiry and disposal.

That this Congress authorises the Standing Committee to prepare as early as possible a Labour Year Book as well as a hand book of labour organisation.

That in the opinion of this Congress legislative provision should be made for adequate compensation for injuries suffered from accidents and for insurance against sickness, including sick and privilege leave somewhat on the lines of the Civil Service Regulations, for those who work in factories, mines docks and on railways.

"That this Congress records its emphatic protest against the system of forced labour and forced exactions from villagers in any shape o rform on the occasion of visits of officers, which is still prevalent in many parts of India and calls upon Government to prohibit the same at an early date.

"That this Congress expresses its general sympathy with the demands of the tramway, postal, telegraph and gas workers of Bombay and appoints a deputation to wait upon His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and request thim to mediate and bring these strikes to an end at an early date in such way as would be satisfactory to both sides."

MANDVI SERVANTS ASSOCIATION' DELEGATES.

Mr. Permandas Ratanji has donated Rs. 1001 to the fund, and promised to be ever on their side to help them to live a life of relief and ease. Messrs. Hansrajbhai and Maganlal Desai also contributed Rs. 251 and Rs. 100 respectively to the funds.

Mr. Maganlal P. Desai, the permanent chairman of the association, and Mr Nanalal Upadhyaya and Mr. V. P. Shah were elected delegates.

AN ENGLISHMAN'S PROTEST

MR. PAWAR'S REPLY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read with amazement the letter appearing in your issue of November 1 under the heading: "An Englishman's Protest" in which the writer makes the most baseless and ridiculous charges against the President of the All-India Trade Union Congress. But what is important to not is the fact that the writer charges Mr. Lajpat Rai with deliberately *using* the Congress as a stick to beat the Britisher with and with deliberately attempting to stir up racial and political hatred. He says he was present at the opening session. If so he must have closed his eyes and shut his ears because no word that was uttered by Lala Lajpat Rai could be construed, by any stretch of jaded imagination. to mean that he was manoeuvring, like a Lloyd Goerge, to play a mean trick of political strategy instead of talking the language of indignation because of the iniquities suffered by the workers of India at the hands of the Government, the Indian Capitalist and the foreign exploiter. Mr. Lajpat Rai did nothing more than marshall a chapter in history for the benefit of his audiences drawing his conclusions with scrupulous care. Can Mr. Wildridge deny either the validity of historical facts or that of the President's arguments? Can he deny the satement that in India the workers are "politically impotent and economically helpless," that the Government of this country is wasteful and neglectful; that our industries have been sedulously ruined in the interest's of British trade, that the Indian worker has become the Pariah of the Empire?

Mr .Wildridge should know, if he was present that the Empire Theatre that far from being guilty of any motives such as he attributes to Lala Lajpat Rai, the President went the length of suggesting that the cause of the British worker was one with the cause of the Indian wesker, that we must get out of the narrow groove of nationalism and look to the Unity which will flow out of the realisation of an International brotherhood.

Mr. Wildrige has, unfortunately, rushed into print too hastily: He must read the address once more and look up his books on political economy. What the President objected to was the bane of the British Capitalist in whose interests the workers of India have been kept down for decades. In opposing the capitalist he is in company with the best minds working for the salvation of humanity. In supporting the workers and emphasising their essential unity with the workers of other countries Mr. Lajpat Rai is creating not racial bias, which is an unmitigated falsehood, but an atmosphere of international goodwill which in time will save us from, "Militarism and Imperialism which are the twin, children of Capitalism, Anyway I challenge Mr. Wildrige to prove his statement.—Yours etc.

V M PAWAR,

Bombay, Nov. 1.

A CHAMPION OF LABOUR.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—That was Benjamin Guy Horniman. For the man in the street, for the men at the Desk, for the men in the Fields and Factories, no other Englishman felt keener or strove harder than our deported Friend, Mr. Horniman. The cause of Labour was nearest to his heart. He worked for them during the troublous times. He stood by them during the period of strikes. He struggled for them, when they were attacked with Influenza, and Cholera, they were reduced to terrible straits. Such a Friend of Labour is taken away without justification. And it is the duty of Labour and its Congress to pass a Resolution and pray for the removal of the ban on their great Friend and Champion Benjamin Guy Horniman.—Yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

MESSRS MONTAGUS' SILVER REPORT,

London, Oct. 29—Messrs. Montagus' silver reports says that the tendency of the market is still downward. The buyers are shy, especially from China. The shortlived reaction on October 25th was due to the Indian bazaar dealers covering bear commitments owing to the steadiness of the Indian exchange, but the Indian operators were quickly satisfied. Poor undertone quickly reasserted itself, and the prices recommenced to drop. The Continent sales have been rather free until the last day or so. Failing much in the way of supplies the market has become dull and inactive.

NON-COOPERATION IN BANNU·

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Oct. 30.

The Secretary, Bannu Khilafat Committee writes to the "Tribune":—The Bannu Khilafat Committee has been regularly sending its deputations to various khans and Maliks of the district at various times in connection with Non cooperation. As result of these deputations some 21 people have resigned their honorary posts and lambardaries. All these resignations are results of three meetings held in a fortnight. Khilafat deputations are still busy explaining meaning of Non-cooperation and causes which led to its introduction and approval by whole of India. The rural population of Bannu has almost understood meaning of Non-cooperation and the *fatwa* recently issued by Ulemas of Bannu has clearly made the movement binding on all Mussalmans.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Burma leaves Maymyo on the 9th November for Mandalay and next day proceeds to Calcutta by train, thence by launch to Bhamo, where two full days will be spent. The return journey will be by launch to Mandalay arriving at Rangoon on the morning of the 19th. Lady Craddock, the Hon. Mr. Lewishu, Chief Secretary and staff will be included.

LATEST CABLES.

(Received through Reuter's Agency at 0-30 a.m. Nov. 2).

PRESENT SITUATION OF SOUTH AFRICAN UNION.

GENERAL SMUTS' ILLUMINATING SPEECH.

London, Oct. 29—Bloemfontein.—General Smuts, in the course of a notable speech at the South African Party Congress, threw considerable light on the present conditions in and political prospects of the Union. He pointed out that General Hertzog's Party, in refusing all offers of reunion with the ministerial party, had become a republican party whose chief aim was to secede from the British Commonwealth. General Smuts emphasised that South Africa had not been interfered with by England, but had attained a higher status which the secession must destroy apart from separating the white races.

WANTED FORMATION OF NON-RACIAL PARTY.

He declared that South Africa's great need was the formation of a non-racial party to guide the country through the present critical times. The country was threatened by the Hertzog Party, who were deliberately working for political revolution, by another smaller party straining for a social economic revolution, and behind them was the spectre of Bolshevism which had made even the Labourities nervous, while the natives, seeing all this, has begun to talk of the African Republic. He said that thousands of the moderates were waiting to join the new party.

General Smuts foreshadowed general cooperation from the Unionist Party in this connection. He was given wonderful ovation.

Other speakers enthusiastically supported General Smuts' resolution in favour of the formation of the United South African Party which resolution was carried unanimously, amid great cheering.

REMOVAL OF MACSWENEY'S REMAINS.

MOST IMPRESSIVE SCENE.

London, Oct. 29.—The most impressive scvene was witnessed on the removal of the remains of the late Mr. MacSweney to Euston en route for Cork. Enormous crowds lined the route. The procession is estimated to have numbered at least five thousand, largely women, many wearing Sinn Fein colours. The Roman Catholic priests were also prominent, including Archbishop Mannix. The band played Chopin's Funeral March. The priests recited the prayers for the dead. There was a strong force of the police, but everything was most orderly.

BODY DIVERTED TO QUEENSTOWN.

STRONG INDIGNATION EXPRESSED AT GOVT. ACTION.

A later message says that the remains of MacSweney were landed at Queenstown in the afternoon, and were received by the Urban Council. There was a crowd of many thousands and business was completely suspended. Strong indignation is being expressed at the action of the Government in diverting the body to Queenstown instead of allowing it to proceed to Dublin as was expected. The change of flags led to dramatic scenes at Holthead in the early hours of the morning. The funeral train was met by a strong body of the police and the military. To the last moment, the plan was to convey the coffin to Dublin where the most elaborate arrangements had been made for the reception of the cortege. The alteration was not suspected until the Irish party on board the train observed that it was not proceeding to the usual pier. On arrival, the Irishmen had a lengthy and vehement altercation with the railway authorities, and subsequently they refused to allow the removal of the coffin. The police were called in and were obliged to use violence in the funeral van, ejecting a man and two ladies one of whom was Miss MacSweney. The body was subsequently removed to a steamer. As the vessel steamed out members of the party were seen on the knees in prayer led by Father Dominic who chanted "de Profundis."

(Continued from column 6.)

and representing all shades of opinion so as to devise means for granting *Swaraj* in accordance with the wishes of the people of India.

But this you cannot do unless you consider every Indian to be in reality your equal and brother. I ask for no patronage, I merely point out to you, as a friend, an honourable solution of a grave problem. The other solution, namely repression, is open to you. I prophesy that it will fail. It has begun already. The Government has already imprisoned two brave men of Panipat for holding and expressing their opinions freely. Another is on his trial in Lahore for having expressed similar opinions. One in the Oudh District is already imprisoned. Another awaits judgment. You should know what is going on in your midst. Our propaganda is being carried on in anticipation of repression. I invite you respectfully to choose the better way and make common cause with the people of India whose salt you are eating. To seek to thwart their aspirations is disloyalty to the country.

I am,

Your faithful friend,

M. K. GAND[redacted]

(Continued in Column 5.)

TO EVERY ENGLISHMAN IN INDIA.

OPEN LETTER BY M. K. GANDHI.

Mr. M. K. Gandhi addresses the following "Open Letter" to "Every Englishman in India', through "Young India":

Dear Friend,

I wish that every Englishman will see this appeal and give thoughtful attention to it.

Let me introduce myself to you. In my humble opinion, no Indian has co-operated with the British Government more than I have for an unbroken period of twenty-nine years of public life in the face of circumstances that might well have turned any other man into a rebel. I ask you to believe me when I tell you that my co-operation was not based on the fear of the punishments provided by your laws or any other [redacted] co-operation based on the same plane. The same zeal of the servant of the whole Government was for the benefit of India. I put my life in peril four times for the sake of the Empire,—at the time of the Boer war when I was in charge of the Ambulance corps whose work was mentioned in General Buller's dispatches, at the time of the Zulu revolt in Natal when I was in charge of a similar corps, at the time of the commencement of the late war when I raised an Ambulance corps and as a result of the strenuous training had a severe attack of pleurisy, and lastly, in fulalment of my promise to Lord Chemsford at the War Conference in Delhi, I threw myself in such an active recruiting campaign in Kaira District involving long and trying marches, that I had an attack of dysentry, which proved almost fatal. I did all this in the full belief that acts such as mine must gain for my country an equal status in the Empire. So late as last December I pleaded hard for a trustful co-operation. I fully believed that Mr. Lloyd George would redeem his promise to the Musalmans and that the revelations of the official atrocities in the Punjab would secure full reparation for the Punjabis. But the treachery of Mr. Lloyd George and its appreciation by you, and the condonation of the Punjab atrocities have completely shattered my faith in the good intentions of the Government and the nation which is supporting it.

But though my faith in your good intentions is gone, I recognise your bravery, and I know that what you will not yield to justice and reason, you will gladly yield to bravery.

See what this Empire means to India:—

Exploitation of Indians resources for the benefit of Great Britain,

An ever-increasing military expenditure and a civil service the most expensive in the world,

Extravagant working of every department in utter disregard of India's poverty,

Disarmament and consequent emasculation of a whole nation lest an armed nation might imperil the lives of a handful of you in our midst.

Traffic in intoxicating liquors and drugs for the purpose of sustaining a top-heavy administration,

Progressively repressive legislation in order to suppress an overgrowing agitation seeking to give expression to a nation's agony,

Degrading treatment of Indians residing in your dominions, and

You have shown total disregard of our feelings by glorifying the Punjab administration and flouting the Mussalman sentiment.

I know you would not mind if we could fight and wrest the sceptre from your hands. You know that we are powerless to do that, for you have ensured our incapacity to fight in open and honourable battle. Bravery on the battlefield is thus impossible for us. Bravery of the soul still remains open to us. I know you will respond to that also. I am engaged in evoking that bravery. Non-Cooperation means nothing less than training in self-sacrifice. Why should we cooperate with you when we know that by your administration of this great country we are being daily enslaved in an increasing degree. This response of the people to my appeal is not due to my personality. I would like you to dismiss me, and for that matter the Ali Brothers too, from your consideration. My personality will fail to evoke any response to anti-Muslim cry if I were foolish enough to raise it, as the magic name of the Ali Brothers would fail to inspire the Mussalmans with enthusiasm if they were madly to raise an anti-Hindu cry. People flock in their thousands to listen to us because we to-day represent the voice of a nation groaning under your friends as I was, and still am. My religion forbids me to bear any ill-will towards you. I would not raise my hand against you even if I had the power. I expect to conquer you only by my suffering. The Ali Brothers will certainly draw the sword, if they could, in defence of their religion and their country. But they and I have made common cause with the people of India in their attempt to voice their feelings and to find a remedy for their distress.

You are in search of a remedy to suppress this rising ebullition of national feeling. I venture to suggest to you that the only way to suppress it is to remove the causes. You have yet the power. You can repent of the wrongs done to Indians. You can compel Mr. Lloyd George to redeem his promises. I assure you he has kept many escape-doors. You can compel the Viceroy to retire in favour of a better one, you can revise your ideas about Sir Michael O'Dwyer and General Dyer. You can compel the Government to summon a conference of the recognised leaders of the people, duly elected by them

LAHORE LETTER.

MR. GANDHI'S VISIT.

THE SIKH DECISION.

(From our own Correspondent.)

LAHORE, Oct. 26.

The visit of Mr. Gandhi and his party to Lahore has been the chief feature of the political events of the last fortnight. The ground had been well prepared, if any preparation was necessary, by the recent lectures of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Pandit Motilal Nehru, followed by the announcement of the decision of the former not to offer himself for election to the Reformed Councils. The most noteworthy effect of Mr. Gandhi's visit was in the direction of non-cooperation as it affected the local educational institutions. His activities at Aligarh had created considerable alarm in the minds of a certain section of the community. Mr. Gandhi was expected in Lahore during the *Dussehra* holiday, a period during which the Mohammedan educational institutions had for years been in the habit of remaining open. This year, however, the authorities thought fit to close their doors, and it is not easy to say whether this was due to the projected visit of Mr. Gandhi or to a growing feeling of fellowship between Hindus and Mohammedans. Be that as it may, large numbers of the students of the Islamia College were not in Lahore during those days, and yet the position of the Islamia College is not much less critical than that of the Aligarh College. It is an open secret that an informal meeting of the Governing Body of the College took place, and all except two members declared themselves in favour of non-cooperation, of renouncing the Government grant and disaffiliating the College from the Punjab University. Officially, of course, nothing has yet been done, but the spirit shown in this informal meeting leaves little room for doubt as to the final result.

Students Stirred.

The students of the Islamia High School, too, have, it is stated, come out in a body, and have notified the trustees of the School that they will continue to remain absent till a formal declaration is made by the trustees in favour of non-cooperation.

It is not the Moslem institutions alone that have been affected by this new spirit. It is stated that large numbers of students are absent from the Daya Nand Anglo-Vedic College, from the Dyal Singh College and from the Sanatan Dharam College. Yesterday (25th) there was a procession of hundreds of students, and deputations were marching from College to College, from School to School, asking the other students to withdraw. So far as the present information goes, it is only the Government College and the Forman Christian College that have been able to withstand this attack of non-cooperation propaganda with much success.

Direct Methods,

The method employed by Mr. Gandhi was as direct as one could wish. He invited all students to visit him one day, to talk the question of non-cooperation over with him. Having told them that the system of education was vicious, that it tended to enslave their minds and to perpetuate the country's political subjugation, that in the cause of "higher politics" education even should be sacrificed, that the path of Swaraj was one of renunciation and sacrifice, and that when it became a matter of conscience (as it must necessarily become to those who believed in "higher politics"), it was their duty to disobey their parents, he sent them away and told them to come the next day and communicate their decision to him. It was only a few students who registered their names with Mr. Gandhi. After he left for Bhawani however the infection began to spread and the College authorities began to be alarmed.

Not a Bed of Roses,

Whatever the logical merits of Mr. Gandhi's argument to the students may be, it is not apparent that he took pains to make the students realise the meaning and the import of the words "higher politics", and one very much suspects that it was only another instance of an old idea appearing in the garb of a new phrase, and the subtle meaning of the Satyagraha doctrine does not become more obvious to the crowd by its new terminology. One is not convinced that Mr. Gandhi has captured the students by any process of intellectual reasoning. What he undoubtedly has done is to capture the imaginations of the student community and this fact will perhaps make his success all the greater because he is immediately taken out of the area of sober criticism, and Mr Gandhi's message to the students and other untrained minds is one of hope merely because Mr. Gandhi reveals it to them. Here too one feels that, personality apart, Pandit Motilal Nehru gave a more frank and correct exposition of the doctrine in his recent lecture at Lahore when he said that non-cooperation was not a bed of roses, that its one and only object for the present was to test the capacity of the people for sacrifice and suffering. He asked people to boycott schools and colleges, not because he was promising them a better or a more efficient system of education, but because it was necessary for their own training that they should not shirk the sacrifice of the education even of their own children. In Europe during the great war, schools and colleges were emptied to supply soldiers fighting for principles, and to that extent education was sacrificed to higher politics. In the same spirit should Indians demonstrate both to themselves and to the world at large that they were capable of any sacrifice in the attainment of political freedom. In other words, as victory comes to those who can suffer most, rather than to those who can inflict the most suffering, non-cooperation as a lesson in discipline becomes an essential condition of our emancipation.

But to return to Mr. Gandhi, whatever the form of the appeal, he has no reason to be dissatisfied with his success. Not only is it that the Lahore Colleges have become, in varying degrees, affected by the spirit of non-cooperation, but the Khalsa College at Amritsar is equally in a flutter, and if the movement goes on there, as there are indications that it will, the position will become truly critical. Authoritative announcement are expected in respect of this institution as well as the Islamia College, Lahore, and discussion is therefore perhaps premature.

Boycott of Council.

Mr. Gandhi met the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee and certain other specially invited gentlemen in an informal Conference at the house of Lala Harkishen Lal early last week. It may be noted that there are two principal items in his programme that he is labouring at present, one declining with the students and the other with candidates to the new Councils. These are indeed the two points on which Nationalist leaders of any following have so far differed from him. As regards the first, both the methods and the results have in some measure been sketched above. Regarding the candidates too Mr. Gandhi adopted the simple method of direct personal appeal. He asked such of the candidates as chose to attend the informal gathering to state their objections to non-cooperation and answered them. Here it appears Mr. Gandhi had the best of the arguments, and it was only those who had made up their minds not to listen that remained unconverted. The only argument that the spokesmen of the cooperators could bring forward was that if they did not go in, others would and non-cooperation would thereby not be advanced. One gentleman offered to withdraw if Mr. Gandhi would undertake to find out from the constituents that they did not want that particular candidate. Another offered to give up if his opponent would follow suit. A third said he would withdraw if an undertaking was given that no other candidate would offer himself in that constituency, and so on, in varying degrees of childishness.

Lala Harkishenlal's View.

Lala Harkishen Lal from whom a definite declaration, was expected, chose to remain silent. Lala Harkishen Lal does not wish to go into the Council, he does not intend to take his seat once he is elected, but how consistently with his position as one of our foremost political leaders can he offer himself for election in the face of such clearly expressed opinions of the country.

Mr. Gandhi laid his cards on the table when he told Lala Harkishen Lal that he would go to the constituents and get declarations from them to the effect that they had no confidence in Lala Harkishen Lal. How far the latter will take the risk of pitting his personality against that of Mr. Gandhi remains to be seen.

This chronicle of the events of Mr. Gandhi's stay in Lahore canno be complete without reference to the fact that Maulvi Ghulam Mohiudin, vakil, one of the most earnest of our political workers, and one of the best public speakers of the province has given up his practice and intends to devote himself to "Khilafat" work. He has moreover withdrawn his sons from school and "made a present" of one of them to Mr. Gandhi. One or two other prominent lawyers are contemplating the renunciation of lucrative practices, but it is premature to mention names.

The Sikh Decision.

One of the greatest events in the history of non-cooperation has been the adoption of this programme by the Sikh League by an overwhelming majority. The League has had a truly remarkable session, and scenes of great enthusiasm prevailed. A very large number of delegates from all parts of the province, and some thousands of visitors attended. A somewhat comic element was introduced by two or three stalwart Sikhs requesting such of the audience as were wearing neckties to discard them, and several hundred ties were collected and I believe eventually destroyed. The presidential address was distinctly in favour of non-cooperation, but it was not till Sirdar Sardul Singh moved the non-cooperation resolution on behalf of the Subjects Committee that it was apparent to the audience how deeply the spirit had caught on. It became all the more obvious when members of the Sikh Deputation just returned from England attempted to move an amendment. One of these gentlemen was refused a hearing for several minutes, when Mr. Gandhi intervened, and the speaker was allowed to proceed. The speeches except those of Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Mohamed Ali were in Punjabi, punctuated by shouts of Sat Sri Akal instead of the usual applause by clapping of hands which was completely boycotted. At the close of the session several gentlemen declared that they would give up their titles and honorary offices.

What the effect of this decision of the Sikhs is going to be, it is not easy to say. In one or two places, certain mahants of Sikh shrines who were not in sympathy with the masses, have been forcibly dispossessed, and similar movements respecting other shrines are in the air.

The Government is taking steps to fortify itself against any possible danger. It was only yesterday that a Gazette Extraordinary was issued, and Lahore, Amritsar and Sheikhupara districts were declared notified areas under the Seditious Meetings Act, with the reservation that Lahore and Amritsar municipal areas were exempted. What further weapons from the Government's armoury may yet be brought to bear on the situation, is a question which a short time will make apparent. The prosecutions of the Panipat Sadhus have ended in a conviction, and the judgment in Maulvi Zafar Ali's case is awaited with great interest. It was to have been delivered last Saturday, and a huge crowd assembled in the Court compound, but owing to the indisposition of the trying magistrate it could not be pronounced. It is expected that before the end of this week it will be delivered.

[The judgment has already been delivered.—Editor, "B. C."]

THE EXCHANGE PROBLEM.

SALE OF REVERSE COUNCILS RECOMMENDED.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Oct 29.

The Secretary of the Punjab Chamber of Commerce, Delhi has addressed another letter to the Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department on the exchange question in the course of which he says:—My Committee have further considered the question of the stabilisation of exchange and are strongly of opinon that unless this is done according to the Currency Committee's recommendations meny buiness houses will fail, creating great panic throughout the country, and that the trade and commerce of this country will be set back for a considerable time. The immediate resumption of the sale of reverse councils is therefore essential. My committee urge that in order to prevent speculation in Reverse Councils and to bring them within the reach of small trades they should be sold by means of competitive tenders with a compulsory deposit of ten per cent accompaning each tender and fixing the minimum amount at one thousand pounds tenders. Quoting above two shillings for a rupee should not be accepted. My Committee believe that the present enormous import of piece goods will considerably slacken in about three months and the balance of trade will then become favourable. The sale of reverse councils therefore may not be necessary for more than three months.

CALCUTTA, Oct 29.

Exchange Bank telegraphic transfer 1 sh. 7½ d. Demand Mills 1 sh. 7¾ d.

STABILISATION OF THE EXCHANGE.

DEMAND OF NILGIRI TRADE ASSOCIATION.

(Associated Press.)

OOTACAMUND, Oct 29.

The Nilgri Trade Association has wired to the Financial Secretary, Government of India, today as follows:—"Nilgri Trades Association is strongly supporting the telegram of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to the Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, dated 8th October, and earnestly represents that the stablishing of exchange has become urgently necessary as the business of both the importers and exporters in India already partakes of the nature of a gamble and prals that the exchange may be established for a period of atleast 2 years at any reasonable rate, perferably at 2 shillings".

REPORTED INSOLVENCY OF A CEYLON FIRM.

(Associated Press.)

COLOMBO, Oct. 30.

A London correspondent of "Times" Ceylon, cables. -The Financial "Times" states Johnstone and Company, Rubber dealers, are unable to meet their obligations. Liabilities about hundred and twenty sterling. The Master is being settled without undue disturbance in market.

A RAO BAHADUR RENOUNCES TITLE.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Oct 29.

The Secretary, Congress Committee, Jullandor wires:—A deputation of prominent citizens of Jullandur waited on the Honorable Mr. Raizada Chagat Ram to request him to renounce his title of Rao Bahadur and his candidature for the reformed Legislative Council. He acceded to the request and agreed to renounce both, but expressly told the deputation that his opinon that the Non-cooperation programme was prejudicial to the best interests of the country remained unchanged.

BURMA SALT PRODUCTION.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Oct. 31.

The resolution on Salt Administration in 1919 shows Burma salt production to have reached unprecedented total of two million ten thousand maunds, an increase of 30.000 maunds. Local salt contributed over 58 per cent. of total revenue increase of six per cent. Despite these figures Burma salt industry has yet to face and overcome serious competition of imported foreign salt which has been affected by shipping shortage and other causes, but has now reappeared though import is as yet only two-thirds of 1914 figures.

The Viceroy visited Shillong on October 30 and was presented an address by the Municipality.

The Japanese steamer Sodegar* Maru, which went aground at Faulta Point, on Friday, is still aground. Captain Saxby, who went down with a tug rescue, to assist her, returned last evening with the captain of the vessel, who is making arrangements to remove her cargo with a view to lighten the vessel.

The death took place on Saturday night of Mr. Bertram Henry Lamb, Electrical Engineer, Kharagpur, B.-N. Railway, at the Calcutta Presidency General Hospital.

EUROPEAN CHARGED WITH WRONGFUL CONFINEMENT

CASE REFERRED TO HIGH COURT.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 30.

At the Allahabad High Court, Mr. Justice Pigot and Mr. Justice Walsh heard a reference made by the Additional Sessions Judge of Lucknow in case of George Cassel, a European British subject, who was charged with wrongful confinement of Jai Bodh, a constable on 21st June 1920 at a house occupied by Mrs. Luther. Accused was tried by a jury consisting of three European subjects and two Indians. By a majority of three to two the jury returned a verdic of not guilty the Sessions Judge disagreed with the verdict and considered it to be utterly perverse and was of opinion that the prosecution was very obviously thorough. He thought it was necessary for the ends of justice to submit the case to the High Court.

It appeared Jai Bodh, the constable was sent to call upon one Chede who was employed as cook by Mrs. Luther to give evidence in a case in which Mrs. Luther was being prosecuted for illegal possessions of cocaine, opium, and fire arms. When Jai Bodh get into the house he was seized by the accused and one Pereira under Mrs. Luther's direction who said "owing to this son of a pig things were found in my house. Catch hold of him and take him to the back of the bungalow and beat him. He was accordingly dragged to the back of the bungalow where he was made to sit down by the accused and was not allowed to go. John Cassel the accused's son, Pereira, and two young women stood guard over him about a couple of hours after which Sub-Inspector Shiva Hussain came and released him. Their lordships issued a notice calling for records.

ASSULT ON EUROPEAN MILL ASSISTANT.

WEAVER GETS THREE MONTH'S IMPRISONMENTS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 30.

The Deputy Magistrate of Howrah to-day disposed of a case in which Yaqub Mia, a weaver of the New Central Jute Mill, of Ghoosery, was charged with rioting and assaulting Mr. R. M. Kidd, a European Assistant of the Mill. The prosecution story was that on 5th July last, Mr. Kidd removed a weaver from his post for disobedience when several weavers including the accused abused and assaulted him. The magistrate found the accused guilty and sentenced him to three months regorous imprisonment on each count. The magistrate in his judgement observed that the attitude of the mill manager was hostile to the prosecution. He did not want the offenders to be prosecuted for fear of strike.

Telegraphic Transfer:—One shilling seven and three eighth pence and demand bills one shilling seven and a half pence.

C. P. LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL NOMINATIONS

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, Oct. 29.

The result of the nomination for the general constituencies of the C. P. Legislative Council is as follow:—

There are 46 constituencies of which seven are Muhammedans. In seven Non-Muhammedans rural constituencies there were no candidates and in two Non-Muhammedan rural constituencies nomination papers were rejected as invalid.

In four non-Muhammadan urban and one Muhammadan urban and twelve non-Muhammadan rural and five Mohammadan rural constituencies one candidate each has been declared elected.

Two of the candidates are prominent Moderates of the existing council. Of the 15 contested constituencies, Nagpur City cum Kamptee which returns two members has five candidates and the remaining fourteen which return one member each two. There are no candidates in Sangor, Seoni Raipur, North Raipur, South Wardha district and Tahsil and Buhdana.

Mr. Vusant Rao writes:—

As a son of India, I feel extremely sorry at the attitude of some of my learned countrymen who are directly and indirectly preaching to the people to give way to personal gratification and for go the sacrifice required for national progress. They ask the people to defy the Congress in fact to defy the voice of us Indian. They saw seeds of disunion, this placing obstacles in the way of every Patriotic Indian. Non-cooperation demands the utmost of our moral courage that is why firmness and unity of purpose are the present needs of India. We must turn a deaf ear to those who would tempt us to adopt an easier way. History teaches us if we read it with eyes of patriots, that the progress of a nation depends on its people following sound and wholesome policy and principles, under the guidance of patriotic men the noblest creation of God! Blind faith in a good cause is more praiseworking than learned haughtiness in a mean one.

VICEROY AT SEONI.

CITY OBSERVES HARTAL.

(From our Correspondent.)

SEONI, Oct 26.

His Excellency the Viceroy was to arrive at Seoni yesterday noon. A day before His Excellency's arrival meetings were held in the morning and evening and addressed by the public workers of Jubbulpore and Chhindwara, advocating Non-Cooperation and boycotting His Excellency's welcome. There was complete "Hartal" in the city on the Viceroy's arrival. The roads were deserted, schools vacated business was at a standstill and the public instead of flocking at the bonfire show attended a public meeting held in the evening presided over Mr. abdulrab malguzar.

Resolutions of disassociation with the arrangements for welcome arranged by the officials and demanding the immediate recall of Lord Chelmsford were passed. Mr. Tyndlin, Editor the "Taj" in seconding for the recall of the Viceroy in a lengthy speech showed all deeds done by His Excellency in his four years regime. His Excellency history sheet when drawn by the speaker raised indignant protest from the audience against the continuance of his regime. Great enthusiasm prevailed throughout the day passed peacefully No address was given by the Municipal committee and the district council.

LATE MR. MACSWINEY.

LAHORE CITIZENS' SYMPATHY.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Oct.

A largely attended public meeting of the citizens of Lahore was held this evening, to mourn the death of the Lord Mayor of Cork and to express sympathy with Ireland in her present afflictions. Mr. Santanam, presided, and a resolution was passed in solemn silence, all standing, placing on record the citizens' profound sense of sorrow at the death of Alderman MacSwiney and their appreciation of his noble sacrifice for the cause of Irish liberty. Another resolution expressed sympathy with the family of the deceased and the Irish nation.

RETIREMENT OF AN HYDRABAD OFFICIAL.

(Associated Press.)

SECUNDERABAD, Oct 30.

The Members of the District Police of H. E. H. The Nizam's Government were "At Home" yesterday evening to bid good-bye to Mr W A Gayer, Director General of Police and Jails, on the eve of his departure from Hyderabad after twenty four years' service. There was a large and distinguished gathering present. Mr. Good, Deputy Inspector General voiced the feelings of the officers of the district police in an eloquent officers of the district police in an eloquent qualities of ttheir departing chief. Mr. Vilayat Hussain, Assistant to the Inspector General, read an address in Urdu and Mr Gayer replied feeling and thanked all those who had worked under him for their willing and cordial support.

SIR BERNARD HUNTER'S NEW APPOINTMENT.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS. Oct. 30.

Sir Bernard Hunter, of the Bank of Madras, it is understood has been appointed Manager of the London Office of Imperial Bank of India and will immediately leave India but has the right of reversion as Managing Governer of the Bank for one year.

Nawab Sir Abdur Quayum Khan, and Mr. A. C. Chatterjee have arrived at Government House, Allahabad, as guests of His honour Lieutenant Governor.

Lieutenant Reynolds who has been charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of twenty bales of khaki belonging to the military department, will be tried on the 29th November before the criminal sessions, Allahabad High Court. Sir Grimwood Mears will preside over the sessions and Mr. E. A Howards will defend Lieutenant Reynolds.

Sir Harcourt Butler, Chancellor of the Allahabad University will preside over the annual Convocation on 20th November.

* * * * *

Sir Clifford Coot and Commander Cayze, both of London, have been granted certificates of approval to prospect for minerals.

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SPORTING NEWS.

DECCAN GYMKHANA TOURNAMENT.

MARATHON RACE: NEW D.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Oct. 31.

Nearly ten thousand people, it is estimated, were present on Saturday evening, when several interesting bouts in amateur wrestling and finals of parallel and horizontal bars' competition were decided at the Deccan Gymkhana tournament. In the latter, Dingre, who hails from Ujjain, gave a surprisingly good exhibition of gymnastics and won both single and double bar events. Among the students, M. M. Latker also gave a very finished performance and was declared winner in both the competition and high jump was won by Abdul Razak of the Government Camp School, Poona, while B. B. Mandapur of the G. A. High School, Belgaum, won long jump with a jump of 17 feet ½ inch. In Kho Kho team competition another Poona institution, Lokmanya Kreeda Mandali, won after a close fight.

THE MARATHON RACE.

From the early hours of this morning large crowds began to make their way to Deccan Gymkhana grounds and long before seven o'clock the arena was crowded with an eager throng anxious to witness the finish of the great Marathon race of 27 miles. There were not many people present when 21 competitors set on their journey shortly before sunrise. R. S. Pujari, the eventual winner, was not prominent at start. Shriniwas from Mysore and Higne from Aundh who competed last year in Olympic trials led out together for a couple of miles when the former fell away and Higne led for next 14 miles. Here he was joined by Pujari and the pair raced for about a mile together and then the former forged to front and was never after that troubled. On arrival at the winning post he received an ovation from thousands assembled in the arena and after a short rest was quite himself again. He beat the time record put up by Choughula by four minutes.

To lessen the work of prize distribution some of the prizes are given away daily and on Friday this ceremony was performed by the Chief of Aundh and yesterday by the Chief of Miraj, Senior, and both these gentlemen are taking keen interest in the tournament.

RESULTS IN DETAIL.

The following finals were concluded on Saturday evening:—

HIGH JUMP FINAL.

1—Abdul Razak, Camp Government School, Poona, 4ft. 10in.
2—M. C. Thakur, Proprietory High School, Ahmedabad, 4ft. 9in.
3—M. V. Chhatre, N. E. School, Poona, 4ft. 7½in.

LONG JUMP FINAL.

1—B. B. Mamdapur, G. A. H. School, Belgaum, 17ft. ½in.
2—Ahmed Imam, Camp Government School, Poona, 16ft. 4in.
3—Abdul Hamid Khan, Camp Government School, Poona.

DOUBLE BAR GYMNASTICS TEACHERS.

1—V. M. Dingre of Ujjain.
2—P. G. Shendre, Khandesh, S. S. Sansthan.
3—S. G. Joshi, S. R. A. Club, Jamkindi.

DOUBLE BAR GYMNASTICS STUDENTS.

1—M. M. Latkar, Sardar High School, Belgaum.
2—S. A. Khare, Shivajiraj High School, Indore.

SINGLE BAR GYMNASTICS TEACHERS.

1—V. M. Dingre of Ujjain.
2—S. J. Joshi, S. R. A., Jamkahndi.
3—P. G. Shendre, Khandesh S. S. Sansthan.

SINGLE BAR GYMNASTICS STUDENTS.

1—M. M. Latkar, Sardar High School, Belgaum.
2—P. G. Pathankar, Sangli.

KHO KHO FINAL.

Lokmanya Krida Mandli of Poona City beat Nuthan Maharatti Vidyalaya junior team of Poona City.

AMATEUR WRESTLING.

Khatavkar of Sholapur beat Ahmed Muzavar of Sangli and Rajkhan of Paramati beat Parilal of Baital.

MARATHON RACE—27 MILES.

1—Rachaiyya Bablingappa Pujari of Jamkhandi, 2 hours 45 mins. 6 3/5 secs.
2—H. R. Madarkind of Jamkhindi, 2 hours 53 mins.
3—Mia Mahomed Chinchli of Jamkhindi, 2 hours 53 mins. 12 secs.
4—R. P. Naik of Jamkhindi, 2 hours 55 mins.

There were 21 starters, including two European soldier competitors, twelve competitors completing the course. The winner beat Choughule's record by 4 minutes and finished a mile front of the second man.

MEERUT RACES.

FIRST DAY; NOV. 2

HORSES LEFT IN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MEERUT, Nov. 1.

BIJNOR PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.

Sarfaraz 10-2, Bally Apple 8-5, R. G. 8-0. St. Victrix 7.12, Japon 7-7, Priscilla 7-0, Black Prince 7-0, Miss Betty 7-0.

PATILLA PLATE. Distance 5 furlongs.

Qumri 9-12, Bonnie Blush 9-8, Kishoree 9-7, Indian Made 8-9, Mooi 8-7, Ormy 8.4, Begorra 8.0, Naughty 8-0, Country Maid 7-12 Virvig 7-0; Greydawn 7-0.

JODHPUR CUP TWO MILES OVER STEEPLE CHASE COURSE

Reigning Star 10-10, Misty Morn 10-10, Lady Golightly 10-10; Hermit 10-10, Glengarry 10-10; Black Jester 10.10 Chalky Bit 10-10.

NAUCHANDI PLATE. R C and 100 yards.

Iron Chest 9-12 Boltaway 9.2; Garland 8-7 National 8-7, Canada 7-13 Three Fifty 7.11, Torpedo 7-5, Mubrook 7-1, Vito 7-0, Nasibdar 7-0.

THE TAYLOR PLATE. Distance 5 furlongs

Highfield Lady 9-0, Le Soleil 9-0, Hafarnie 8-11, Changed Times 8-5, Dollet 8-3; Idlewild 8-0; Diana 8-0; Hoppner 7-13, Simon's Gift II 7-13, Golden Memory 7-9, Finchcocks 7-8, Richard 7-5, Luna 7-0, Glenlyon 7-0.

DESERT PLATE. Distance 5 furlongs.

Mount Pleasant 10-2, Lightning 9-12, British 9-8, Fareed 9.7, Chester 9.5, Rangoon 9-3, Rainbow 8-12, America 8-10, Arabian Night 8.4; Bronze Metal 8-4, Monocle 8-0; Monshi 7-2; Ranjeet 7-0.

ALL-INDIA TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 31.

The Committee of the All India Lawn Tennis Tournament have decided to hold the 1920 tournament at Allahabad in the week beginning 15th February. The handicap events will be played off from the previous week.

ALATIS' GRIEVANCES.

REDRESS DEMANDED.

The following resolutions were passed at a meeting of Talatis and Kulkarnis held at Nasik recently under the presidency of Mr. R. G. Pradhan:—

(I) That this meeting of Talatis and Kulkarnis in the District of Nasik begs to give expression to its feeling of loyalty and devotion to their Most Gracious Majesties King-Emperor George Vth and Queen-Empress Mary, and to the British Empire and prays that God may grant Them long life. (II) That in view of the heavy rise in prices which, it is feared, seems to be of a permanent character, the minimum and the maximum monthly salary of a Talati should be Rs. 50 and Rs. 110 respectively, and that there should be an annual increment of Rs. 2. Besides every Talati should be given a permanent monthly allowance of Rs. 15. (III) That the Talatis and Kulkarnis have to do extra work in connection with Irrigation and Tagai. They should therefore be given extra allowance for such work. They should also be given extra Local Fund allowance in connection with miscellaneous items of receipt. (IV) That the contingency allowance which is at present quite inadequate should be raised to Rs. 5, and in the more important villages to Rs. 7. (V) That according to the new Anderson system, the Talati has to keep old records which grow in volume year by year. It is therefore necessary in order to keep all these records in safety that every Talati should be supplied with a big cupboard and a ladder. He should also be supplied with a table and all necessary sitting materials such as Gadi, Takya and Jajam, etc., and also a lantern (VI) That a provident fund should be established for the Talatis in lieu of pension. (VII) That the period of service before the commutation of Kulkarni Vatans should be counted as part of the service of Talatis. (VIII) That the scale of pay of the Kulkarnis is very inadequate and should be raised four-fold. (IX) That a monthly house-rent allowance of Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 should be given to every Talati. (X) That this meeting expresses its sympathy with the Talatis in the District of Ratnagiri, who have gone on strike, and hopes that their grievances will be redressed. (XI) That in case the salaries of Talatis are not raised, as demanded in Resolution No. 2, the Talatis will be compelled unavoidably to add to their petty income by following some supplementary occupation in order that they might at any rate thus be able to get a living wage.

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This Yakuti or life giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest, and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful proportion of increating virile power and it rectified urinary disorders. In fact it makes man man. This valuable medicine is used large quantites not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this Country, but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia an Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system, to streng hen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and reinvegates the emaciated and it is enough to say that, musk is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containng 40 pills. Rupees ten only (13s. 4d.)

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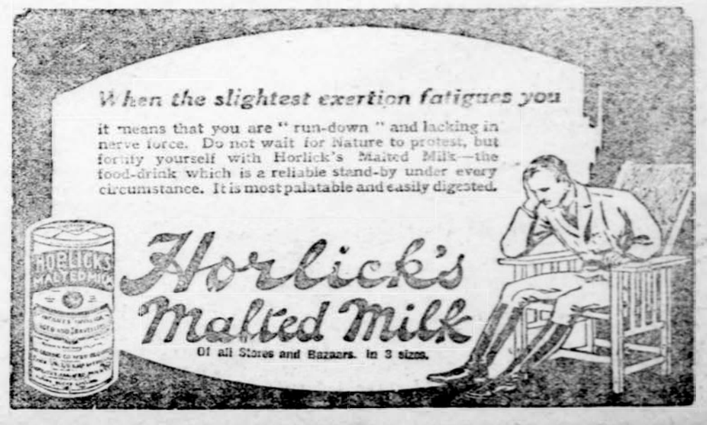
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B.S.A. MOTOR BICYCLES FOR SOLO AND SIDECAR.

CONFERENCE OF ISLAMIC PREACHERS.

WARNING TO GOVERNMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 30.

The third annual conference of Anjuman-I-Walzin Bangala (Conference of Islamic Preachers in Bengal), was held this morning. It was attended by about 2,000 Moslem delegates and visitors, including sixty prominent Moulanas of Bengal and the Imam of the Nacoda Mosque. Among the politically minded Mahomedans present at the Conference, were the Hon. Mr. Fazlul Huq, Messrs. Mahabubal Huq, Wahed Hossain, Chowdhury Mahammad, M. Majid Buksh, Syed Mahommad, Abdul Hafeez, Shari Fabadi, Erfan Ali, Wali Akram.

Moulvi Nauruddin, Vakil, High Court, Chairman, Reception Committee, in the course of his address in Urdu, said:—"In view of the political situation in the Moslem world of to-day, I think it my duty as a Mussalman to express my views with regard to our duties and responsibilities relating to the defence and protection of our faith. In this connection, I should like to point out to you that the two most important weapons of defence are science and wealth. It is chiefly on these two that the success of modern warfare depends. One of the religious duties of the Mussalmans, therefore, is to acquire wealth and knowledge of modern sciences. Unless we are possessed of these two powerful weapons and so long as they are the monopoly of the enemies of Islam, neither shall there be peace in the world nor security for the followers of Islam.

WARNING TO GOVERNMENT.

The President, Moulana Shah Abu Baker Sufi of Bengal, in the course of his address in Urdu, speaking on the Khilafat said:—"It was not at all necessary that the Khalifa should be one who should belong to the tribe of Quoraish. So long as he was Mussalman, it did not matter to which particular tribe or nationality he belonged. The Quranic injunction "Obey him who is in authority among you", was of general application. Accordingly, all the Mussalmans had unanimously acknowledged the Sultan of Turkey as the Khalifa of the Mussalmans of the world. It was a religious duty to respect and obey the Khalifa. If any body did not serve and help him, he would be committing a very grave sin. This was truth according to the Islamic religion and Shariat.

Continuing, the President said Government should, for its own interest, restore the territories to the Khalifa which have been snatched away from him in accordance with their solemn pledges. Otherwise there will be great agitation and trouble in India. It should also be borne in mind that if any one interferes with our religion then Hadis tells us, "If you see a wrong done remove it with your hands and if this is not possible use your tongue and even if this is not possible, then oppose it with your soul-force." At the present moment, I expect every Mussalman that in order to draw the attention of Government in the matter of Khilafat he would adopt such measures as would not lead to violence and breach of peace.

NON-COOPERATION.

Speaking on Non-Cooperation, the President said:—"According to the injunctions of the Quoran a Mussalman is required to adopt Non-Cooperation, specially against the enemies of Islam. Those who would act otherwise their place on the day of judgment would be with those who are irreligious and ultimately their place will be in the Hell so much so that friendship of those Mussalmans who act and adopt ways contrary to the Quoran and Hadis should be shunned. With regard to the question of giving up services, any service under a Moslem or a non-Moslem if contrary to Shariat should be given up. In my opinion, the following services and professions are of this kind namely, judicial and executive posts involving work contrary to Shariat, legal profession, usuries, espionage. The President advocated establishment of arbitration courts to sit in judgment over civil, criminal and religious disputes and said litigants should abide by their decision. He strongly advocated indegenous enterprices. In his opinion, export of foodstuffs to which be attributed the abnormal rise in their prices should no longer be allowed.

The President spoke strongly against the Sheriff of Mecca for not making necessary arrangements for Hajis to perform the Haj. He said about 680 Hajis had died on their way and sufferings of many others were very great.

Speaking on the situation at the Aligarh College and Calcutta Madrassa, he expressed his satisfaction at the conduct of the students and expressed his desire that the trustees should renounce Government grant-in-aid. The President said Moslems had not taken a lead in the matter of Non-Cooperation and he appealed to the Hindus to go hand in hand with the Moslems.

The Conference adjourned till 8 this evening, and resolutions will then be passed.

RESOLUTIONS.

At to-day's Conference of the Islamic Preachers in Bengal, eight resolutions were adopted. The first said that there could be no contentment in India without redress of the grievous wornge done to the Khilafat and the Punjab and that there was no alternative for Indian Mussalmans but to approve and adopt the policy of progressive Non-Cooperation, inaugurated by the Moslem League and the Central Khilafat Committee, until the said wrongs has been righted.

The second resolution appealed to the public to help in opening National Colleges and Madrassah for the education of boys.

The next resolution protested against the exportation of four lakhs of tons of wheat and one lakh tons of rice from India to foreign countries and urged upon the people the expediency of adopting measures to make it impossible to export foodstuffs to such countries.

The fourth resolution expressed indignation at the insult to Moslem religious sentiments by the forfeiture of Fatawahs of Jamiat-ul-Olama-i-Hind, dealing with the safety of the Holy Places and religious problems.

The next two resolutions expressed indignation at the convictions and sentences passed on Moulvi Zafar Ali Khan, Editor of the "Zemindar" and Moulvi Zafar-ul-Mulk, Editor of "Al Nazar" and also on Moulvis Sufi Akbal Ahmad and Laqiullah of Panipat and Pundit Sudhunarayan.

The seventh resolution condemned the attitude of the Trustees of Aligarh College and the measures adopted by the Secretary and Principal of the College. The Conference also approved the action taken by the Ali Brothers in the matter.

The last resolution approved the action of the students of the Calcutta Madrassah not attending that institution.

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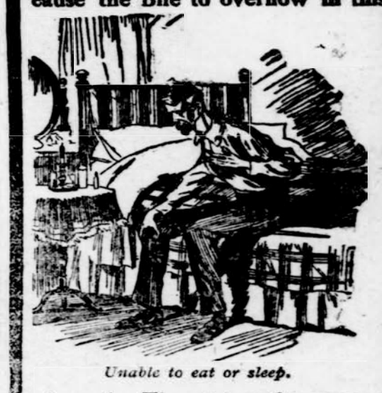

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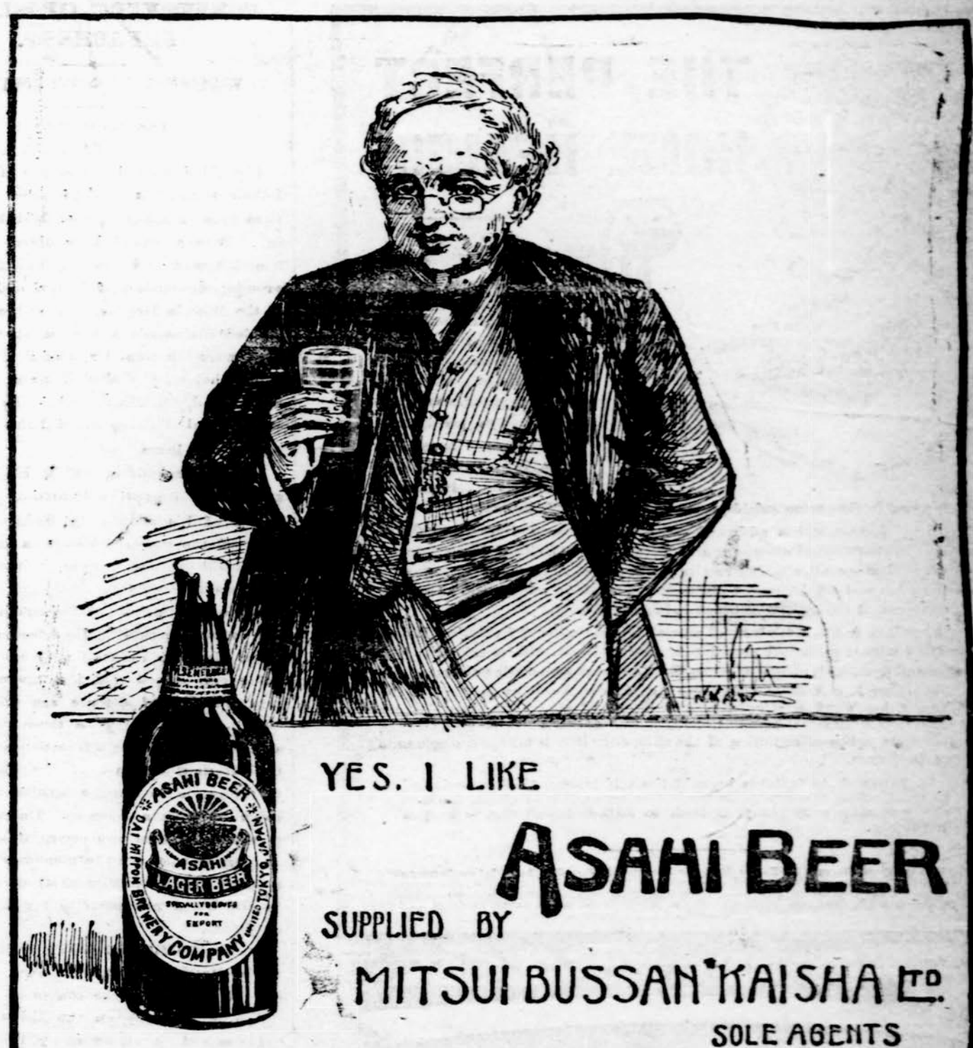

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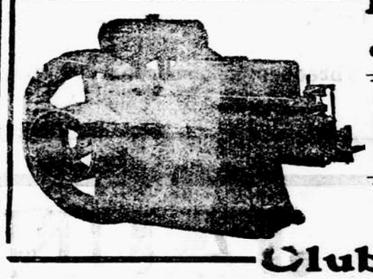
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The clause in question will not be inserted in future in policies on the lives of civilians who have no prospect of engaging in Military operations.

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Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by MARMADUKE PICKTHALL at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.